



2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

KPANDO MUNICIPALITY



Canada 

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DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

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PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

No meaningful developmental activity can be undertaken without taking into account the characteristics of the population for whom the activity is targeted. The size of the population and its spatial distribution, growth and change over time, in addition to its socio-economic characteristics are all important in development planning.

A population census is the most important source of data on the size, composition, growth and distribution of a country's population at the national and sub-national levels. Data from the 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC) will serve as reference for equitable distribution of national resources and government services, including the allocation of government funds among various regions, districts and other sub-national populations to education, health and other social services.

The Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) is delighted to provide data users, especially the Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies, with district-level analytical reports based on the 2010 PHC data to facilitate their planning and decision-making.

The District Analytical Report for the Kpando Municipality is one of the 216 district census reports aimed at making data available to planners and decision makers at the district level. In addition to presenting the district profile, the report discusses the social and economic dimensions of demographic variables and their implications for policy formulation, planning and interventions. The conclusions and recommendations drawn from the district report are expected to serve as a basis for improving the quality of life of Ghanaians through evidence-based decision-making, monitoring and evaluation of developmental goals and intervention programmes.

For ease of accessibility to the census data, the district report and other census reports produced by the GSS will be disseminated widely in both print and electronic formats. The report will also be posted on the GSS website: www.statsghana.gov.gh.

The GSS wishes to express its profound gratitude to the Government of Ghana for providing the required resources for the conduct of the 2010 PHC. While appreciating the contribution of our Development Partners (DPs) towards the successful implementation of the Census, we wish to specifically acknowledge the Department for Foreign Affairs, Trade Development (DFATD) formerly the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) and the Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA) for providing resources for the preparation of all the 216 district reports. Our gratitude also goes to the Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies, the Ministry of Local Government, Consultant Guides, Consultant Editors, Project Steering Committee members and their respective institutions for their invaluable support during the report writing exercise. Finally, we wish to thank all the report writers, including the GSS staff who contributed to the preparation of the reports, for their dedication and diligence in ensuring the timely and successful completion of the district census reports.



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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CERSGIS	:	Centre for Remote Sensing and Geographic Information Survey
GSS	:	Ghana Statistical Service
GDHS	:	Ghana Demography Health Survey
ICT	:	Information Communication Technology
MMDAs	:	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
MDGs	:	Millennium Development Goals
NGOs	:	Non-governmental Organisations
PPP	:	Public-Private Partnerships
PWDs	:	Persons with disabilities
UNICEF	:	United Nations International Children’s Education Fund
UN	:	United Nations
WHO	:	World Health Organization
DANIDA	:	Danish International Development Agency
CIDA	:	Canadian International Development Agency

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

The Municipality census report is the first of its kind since the first post-independence census was conducted in 1960. The report provides basic information about the Municipality. It gives a brief background of the Municipality, describing its physical features, political and administrative structure, socio-cultural structure and economy. Using data from the 2010 Population and Housing Census (2010 PHC), the report discusses the population characteristics of the Municipality, fertility, mortality, migration, marital status, literacy and education, economic activity status, occupation, employment; Information Communication Technology (ICT), disability, agricultural activities and housing conditions of the Municipality. The key findings of the analysis are as follows (references are to the relevant sections of the report):

Population size, structure and composition

The population of Kpando Municipality according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census is 53,736 representing 2.5 percent of the region's total population. Females constitute 51.8 percent and males represent 48.2 percent. About 55 percent of the population reside in urban localities. The Municipality has a sex ratio (number males per 100 females) of 93.1. The youthful population (population less than 15 years) in the Municipality accounting for 36.1 percent of the population depicts a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of elderly persons (population aged 60 years and older) constituting 8.7 percent. The dependency ratio (dependent population to population in the working age) for the Municipality is 89.8.

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) for the Municipality is 3.0. The General Fertility Rate (GFR) is 87.1 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years which is the fourth least for the region. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 21.9 per 1000 population. The Crude Death Rate (CDR) for the Municipality is 8.9 per 1000. The majority of migrants (67.4%) born elsewhere in the Volta region constitutes the highest. For migrants born in other region, those that born in the Eastern region (9.2%) forms the majority.

Household Size, composition and structure

The Municipality has a household population of 52,754 with a total number of 13,439 households. The average household size in the Municipality is 1.4 persons. Children constitute the largest proportion of households and accounts for 37.5 percent. Spouses form about 10.1 percent of households. Nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute 23.9 percent of the total number of households in the Municipality.

Marital status

About four in ten (39.5 %) of the population aged 12 years and older are married, 39 percent have never married, 6.9 percent are in consensual unions, 6.0 percent are widowed, 4.5 percent are divorced and 4.0 percent are separated. By age 25-29 years, more than half of females (55.7%) are married compared to about one-third of males (32.7%). At age 65 and above, widowed females account for as high as 57 percent while widowed males account for only 14.9 percent. Among the married, 17.3 percent have no education while about 5.9 percent of the never married have never been to school. A little above 8 out of 10 of the

married population (80.7%)) are employed, 2.8 percent are unemployed and 16.5 percent are economically not active. A greater proportion of those who have never married (69.1 %) are economically not active with 4.6 percent unemployed.

Nationality

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the Municipality is 90.3 percent. Those who have naturalized constitute 2 percent and the non-Ghanaian population in the Municipality is 0.1 percent.

Literacy and education

Of the population 11 years and above, 85.5 percent are literate and 14.5 percent are not literate. The proportion of literate females is higher (50.3%) than that of males (49.7%). A little above seven out of ten people (70.2%) indicated they could read and write both English and a Ghanaian language (s). Of the population aged 3 years and above (20,033) in the Municipality, 13.6 percent have never attended school, 40.3 percent are currently attending and 46.2 percent have attended in the past.

Economic Activity Status

About 66.5 percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while 33.5 percent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 94.1 percent are employed while 5.9 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage of them are students (51.5%), 13.8percent perform household duties and 6.5 percent are disabled or too sick to work. Six out of ten (64.3 %) are unemployed and seeking work for the first time.

Occupation

Of the employed population, about 32 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 24.3 percent in service and sales, 22 percent in craft and related trade, and 11.3 percent are engaged as managers, professionals, and technicians.

Employment status and sector

Of the population 15 years and older, 70.7 percent are self-employed without employees, 17.5 percent are employees, 4.6 percent are contributing family workers, 3.71.1 percent are self-employed with employees, 1.1percent are casual workers while 0.4 percent are domestic employees (house helps). The private informal sector is the largest employer in the Municipality, employing 85.5 percent of the population followed by the public sector with 9.6 percent.

Information Communication Technology

Of the population 12 years and above, 43.7 percent have mobile phones. Men who own mobile phones constitute 48.2 percent as compared to 39.7 percent of females. A little over four percent (4.1) of the population aged, 12 years and older use internet facilities in the Municipality. Only 563 households representing 4.2 percent of the total households in the Municipality have desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

About 3.7 percent of the Municipality's total population have one form of disability or the other. The proportion of the female population with disability is slightly higher (3.8%) than

males (3.6%). The types of disability in the Municipality include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotion. Persons with sight disability recorded the highest of 43.5 percent followed by physical disability (32.0%). About 4.4 percent of the population with disability are in the urban localities. There are more males with disabilities than females in all the categories except sight. Over all disabilities in males are higher than females in the urban localities. Of the population disabled, 31.6 percent have never been to school

Agriculture

About half (50.3%) of households in the Municipality are engaged in agriculture. In the rural localities, about six out of ten (65.4%) are agricultural households while in the urban localities, 34.6 percent of households are into agriculture. Most households in the Municipality (90.3%) are involved in crop farming. Poultry (chicken) is the dominant animal reared in the Municipality accounting for 56 percent.

Housing

The housing stock of Kpando Municipality is 53,736 representing 2.5 percent of the total number of houses in the Ashanti Region. The average population per house is 1.4.

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

Over half (51.7%) of all dwelling units in the Municipality are compound houses; 33.3 percent are separate houses and 8.6 percent are semi-detached houses. About half (48.8%) of the dwelling units in the Municipality are owned by members of the household; 24.8 percent are owned by private individuals; 21.1 percent are owned by a relative who is not a member of the household and only 2.1 percent are owned by public or government. A little above one percent (1.5%) of the dwelling units is owned through mortgage schemes.

Material for construction of outer wall, floor and roof

The main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units in the Municipality is cement/concrete constituting 49 percent with mud bricks or earth accounting for 45.6 percent. Cement (87.0% and mud/earth 10.6%) are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the Municipality. Metal sheets are the main roofing material 86.1 for dwelling units in the Municipality.

Room occupancy

One room constitutes the highest percentage (88.5%) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in housing units in the Municipality. About 4.6 percent of households with 10 or more members occupy single rooms.

Utilities and household facilities

The three main sources of lighting in dwelling units in the Municipality are electricity (65.2%), kerosene lamp (25.2%) and flashlight/torch (7.8). The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the Municipality is charcoal (44.1%). The proportion for urban (63.3%) is higher than that of rural (20.6%). The four main sources of water in the Municipality are Pipe-borne outside dwelling (29.1%) boreholes (16.6%), public tap and pipe-borne water (15.9%) and river stream (10.6%). The most common toilet facility used in the Municipality is public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan) representing 44.4 percent followed by KVIP (18.6%). About 15.1 percent of the population in the Municipality have no toilet facility. About 29.1 percent (29.1%) of households in the Municipality share separate

bathrooms in the same house while the same proportion(29.1%) own bathrooms for their own exclusive use.

Waste disposal

The most widely method of solid waste disposal is by public dump container (36.2%) while 30.6 percent dump in the open space About 6 percent of households (5.5%) dump their solid waste indiscriminately. House to house waste collection accounts for 4.6 percent. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto the compound (42.6%) and onto the street (31.7%) are the two most common methods used by households in the Municipality.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

This chapter places emphasis on the following areas; background of the Municipality, physical features, political and administrative structure, social and cultural structure, economy, demography, census methodology, concepts and definitions and organization of the report.

Kpando Municipality was formerly a district established by Legislative Instrument (L.I.) 1463 of 1989 which was revoked with the passage of L.I. 1740 of December 2004 as a result of the carving out of South Dayi District from the then Kpando District. This was further revoked in 2012 when North Dayi District was carved out and the Kpando District was elevated to a municipal status with the passage of L.I. 2073 in 2012. The Municipality has Kpando as its capital.

1.2 Physical Features

1.2.1 Location

Kpando Municipality lies within Latitudes 6° 20' N and 7° 05' N, and Longitude 0° 17' E. It shares boundaries with Biakoye District to the North, Afajato South District to the East and North Dayi District to the South, while the Volta Lake defines the Western boundary. The Municipality covers approximately a total land area of 314.1 square kilometers which represents 1.5 percent of the total land area of the Volta Region. Almost 12% of the land is submerged by the Volta Lake. Kpando, the Municipal capital, is about 70km from Ho, the Regional Capital (Figure 1.1).

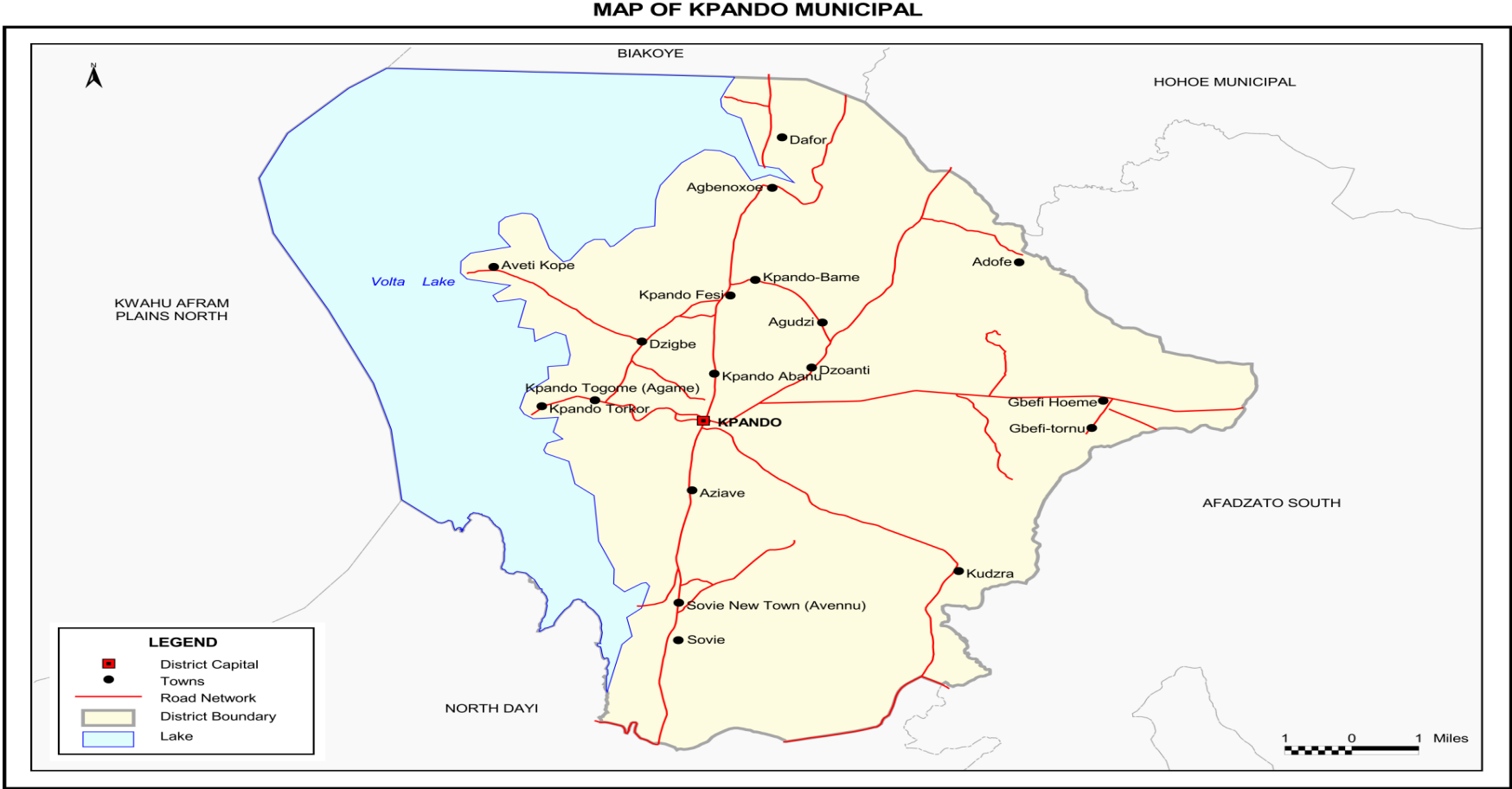
1.2.2 Climate

The Municipality falls within the tropical zone and is generally influenced by the South West Monsoon winds from the South Atlantic Ocean and the dry Harmattan winds from the Sahara. The Municipality has two rainy seasons, the major one occurs from mid-April to early July and the minor one from September to November. Annual rainfall ranges from an average of 900mm to 1,300mm. The mean annual temperature is about 27° Celsius whereas the mean daily temperature ranges from 22° to 33° Celsius. The months of February and March are generally the hottest while July and August are relatively cooler. The average relative humidity is 80 percent. This climatic condition is favourable for agricultural activities in the Municipality.

1.2.3 Vegetation

The vegetation of the municipality is characterized by a mix of guinea savannah woodland and semi-deciduous forest. The savannah woodlands consist of grass with scattered trees like acacia, bamboo and baobabs located along the River Dayi basin. The semi-deciduous forests are found on the slopes of the Akwapim-Togo-Attakora ranges with many tree species such as *Antiaris toxicaria*, (Odum) and Oil palm.

Figure 1.1: Map of Kpando Municipal



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

1.2.4 Topography

The most conspicuous physical features of the Municipality are the Akwapim-Togo-Attakora Ranges which is located at the eastern corridor between Ho and Kpando Municipalities. The Municipality is dotted with scattered hills and mountain ranges of varied length and height resulting in an undulating feature of the Municipality. The highest point in the Municipality is about 381 meters high and is located along the Volta Lake.

1.3 Political Administration

The Kpando Municipal Assembly is by Law, the highest political, administrative, rating and planning authority in the Municipality with deliberative, legislative and executive powers. The Assembly has responsibility for the overall development of the Municipality. The laws governing the operations of the Assembly are the 1993 Local Government Act, Act 462, the District Assembly Common Fund Act 455 (1993), The National Development Planning Systems Act 480 (1994) and the Civil Service Law PNDC Law 327 (1993). The Municipality has one constituency, 19 electoral areas, three zonal councils (Kpando, Gbefi and Sovie) and 19 unit committees.

1.4 Social and Cultural Structure

The indigenous inhabitants who live in the Municipality are mainly Ewe-speaking people who originally migrated from Notsie in the 17th century, fleeing from the tyrannical rule of King Agorkorli. This ancient town is located in the Republic of Togo. They are organized under traditional areas with paramount chiefs and sub-chiefs as symbols of authority. Ownership of property is passed on by patrilineal inheritances.

1.4.1 Chieftaincy

The Municipality is traditionally controlled by three traditional areas namely; Akpini, Gbefi and Sovie. Each of the traditional areas is headed by a paramount chief. Basically, the traditional authorities administer stool lands, holding them in trust for the people and arrange for the celebration of festivals. They are also the custodian of traditional beliefs and customs. The traditional authorities also have courts which adjudicate on matters relating to stool land, lineage and family land, chieftaincy title disputes, violation of traditions and disputes between localities, families and individuals.

1.4.2 Festival

The traditional areas are united by some very important festivals and most of the development projects are initiated by the people during these festival celebrations. Most of these celebrations are characterized by music and dance dominated by the popular “Borborbor” Group. The festivals are the epitome of symbols of unification. The main festivals are Yam festival, Danyibakaka, Sasaduza and Duawokpeza.

1.4.3 Language

The people of the Municipality are very homogenous in terms of language and culture. The indigenous inhabitants are mainly Ewes and speak the same language which is Ewe.

1.4.4 Religion

The people in the Municipality practice Traditional, Christian and Islamic Religions. Christianity is the predominant faith among the populace in the Municipality constituting about 87.8 percent of the population followed by the Islamic religion with about 6.0 percent and Traditional religion with about 2.9 percent. The other religions form 0.7 percent of the population whereas people who do not belong to any religion comprise 2.6 percent of the total population (2010 PHC).

1.5 Economy

1.5.1 Tourism

There are a number of impressive tourism potential and sites including natural environmental heritage, historical heritage, cultural and Traditional heritage and other attractions. Among the Natural attractions are the climate, mountains and other natural features of scenic beauty which together provide a broad base for the development of eco-tourism, recreation and various types of resorts.

1.5.2 Agriculture

The Municipality is basically dominated by agricultural activities and it is estimated that about 32.3% of the active population is engaged either directly or indirectly in this sector. The climatic condition of the Municipality favorably supports variety of crops such as maize, rice; plantain, cassava, yam and vegetables especially garden eggs and Okra and livestock production. Crop production is characterized by small farms land holdings and the use of simple farm tools and techniques.

There are some non-traditional export crops which have emerged recently and wholly owned by expatriate farmers. The main crops under cultivation are mango, pawpaw, pineapples and vegetables. The production of these crops is on a large scale of plantation for the export market and at the same time providing employment for the youth in the Municipality.

Common livestock found in the Municipality include sheep, goat, cattle, pigs, ducks and guinea fowls. Poultry production is gradually increasing in the Municipality. There exist a great potential for livestock production in the Municipality. River fishing is the dominant occupation of thousands of people in the 25 communities in the Municipality living along the Volta Lake. Aqua culture is however gradually gaining grounds as fish farming is being done in the communities along the Volta Lake.

1.5.3 Commerce

There are fully developed traditional markets at Kpando Torkor and Kpando which attract people from far and near to trade during market days. Other smaller non developed ones also exist at Fesi, Agbenoxoe and so on.

1.6 Census Methodology, Concepts and Definitions

1.6.1 Introduction

Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) was guided by the principle of international comparability and the need to obtain accurate information in the 2010 Population and Housing Census (2010 PHC). The Census was, therefore, conducted using all the essential features of a

modern census as contained in the United Nations Principles and Recommendations for countries taking part in the 2010 Round of Population and Housing Censuses.

Experience from previous post independence censuses of Ghana (1960, 1970, 1984 and 2000) was taken into consideration in developing the methodologies for conducting the 2010 PHC. The primary objective of the 2010 PHC was to provide information on the number, distribution and social, economic and demographic characteristics of the population of Ghana necessary to facilitate the socio-economic development of the country.

1.6.2 Pre-enumeration activities

Development of census project document and work plans

A large scale statistical operation, such as the 2010 Population and Housing Census required meticulous planning for its successful implementation. A working group of the Ghana Statistical Service prepared the census project document with the assistance of two consultants. The document contains the rationale and objectives of the census, census organization, a work plan as well as a budget. The project document was launched in November 2008 as part of the Ghana Statistics Development Plan (GSDP) and reviewed in November 2009.

Census secretariat and committees

A well-structured management and supervisory framework that outlines the responsibilities of the various stakeholders is essential for the effective implementation of a population and housing census. To implement the 2010 PHC, a National Census Secretariat was set up in January 2008 and comprised professional and technical staff of GSS as well as staff of other Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) seconded to GSS. The Census Secretariat was primarily responsible for the day-to-day planning and implementation of the census activities. The Secretariat had seven units, namely; census administration, cartography, recruitment and training, publicity and education, field operations and logistics management, data processing, and data analysis and dissemination.

An acting Census Coordinator engaged by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) in 2008 to support GSS in the planning of the Census initially headed the Census Secretariat. In 2009, the Census Secretariat was re-organised with the Government Statistician as the National Chief Census Officer and overall Coordinator, assisted by a Census Management Team and a Census Coordinating Team. The Census Management Team had oversight responsibility for the implementation of the Census. It also had the responsibility of taking critical decisions on the census in consultation with other national committees. The Census Coordinating Team, on the other hand, was responsible for the day-to-day implementation of the Census programme.

A number of census committees are also set up at both national and sub-national levels to provide guidance and assistance with respect to resource mobilization and technical advice. At the national level, the committees are the National Census Steering Committee (NCSC), the National Census Technical Advisory Committee (NCTAC) and the National Census Publicity and Education Committee (NCPEC). At the regional and district levels, the committees are the Regional Census Implementation Committee and the District Census Implementation Committee, respectively.

The Regional and District Census Implementation Committees are inter-sectoral in their composition. Members of the Committees are mainly from decentralized departments with the Regional and District Coordinating Directors chairing the Regional Census Implementation Committee and District Census Implementation Committee, respectively. The Committees contributed to the planning of district, community and locality level activities in areas of publicity and field operations. They supported the Regional and District Census Officers in the recruitment and training of field personnel (enumerators and supervisors), as well as mobilizing logistical support for the census.

Selection of Census topics

The topics selected for the 2010 Population and Housing Census are based on recommendations contained in the UN Principles and Recommendations for 2010 Round of Population and Housing Censuses and the African Addendum to that document as well as the needs of data users. All the core topics recommended at the global level, i.e., geographical and internal migration characteristics, international migration, household characteristics, demographic and social characteristics such as age, date of birth, sex, and marital status, fertility and mortality, educational and economic characteristics, issues relating to disability and housing conditions and amenities are included in the census.

Some topics that are not considered core by the UN recommendations but which are found to be of great interest and importance to Ghana and are, therefore, included in the 2010 PHC are religion, ethnicity, employment sector and place of work, agricultural activity, as well as housing topics, such as, type of dwelling, materials for outer wall, floor and roof, tenure/holding arrangement, number of sleeping rooms, cooking fuel, cooking space and Information Communication Technology (ICT).

Census mapping

A timely and well-implemented census mapping is pivotal to the success of any population and housing census. Mapping delineates the country into enumeration areas to facilitate smooth enumeration of the population. The updating of the 2000 Census Enumeration Area (EA) maps started in the last quarter of 2007 with the acquisition of topographic sheets of all indices from the Survey and Mapping Division of the Lands Commission. In addition, digital sheets are also procured for the Geographical Information System Unit.

The Cartography Unit of the Census Secretariat collaborated with the Survey and Mapping Division of the Lands Commission and the Centre for Remote Sensing and Geographic Information Services (CERSGIS) of the Department of Geography and Resource Development, University of Ghana, to determine the viability of migrating from analog to digital mapping for the 2010 PHC, as recommended in the 2000 PHC Administrative Report. Field cartographic work started in March 2008 and was completed in February 2010.

Development of questionnaire and manuals

For effective data collection, there is the need to design appropriate documents to solicit the required information from respondents. GSS consulted widely with main data users in the process of the questionnaire development. Data users including MDAs, research institutions, civil society organizations and development partners are given the opportunity to indicate the type of questions they wanted to be included in the census questionnaire.

Documents developed for the census included the questionnaire and manuals, and field operation documents. The field operation documents included Enumerator's Visitation Record Book, Supervisor's Record Book, and other operational control forms. These record books served as operational and quality control tools to assist enumerators and supervisors to control and monitor their field duties respectively.

Pre-tests and trial census

The census questionnaire was pre-tested twice in the course of its development. The first pre-test was carried out in March 2009 to find out the suitability of the questions and the instructions provided. It also tested the adequacy and completeness of the responses and how respondents understood the questions. It is internationally recognized that an essential element in census planning is the pre-testing of the questionnaire and related instructions. The objective of the pre-test is to test the questionnaire, the definition of its concepts and the instructions for filling out the questionnaire.

The second pre-test was done in 10 selected enumeration areas in August, 2009. The objective of the second pre-test was to examine the sequence of the questions, test the new questions, such as, date of birth and migration, and assess how the introduction of 'date of birth' could help to reduce 'age heaping'. With regard to questions on fertility, the pre-tests sought to find out the difference, if any, between proxy responses and responses by the respondents themselves. Both pre-tests are carried in the Greater Accra Region. Experience from the pre-tests was used to improve the final census questionnaire.

A trial census which is a dress rehearsal of all the activities and procedures that are planned for the main census was carried out in October/November 2009. These included recruitment and training, distribution of census materials, administration of the questionnaire and other census forms, enumeration of the various categories of the population (household, institutional and floating population), and data processing. The trial census was held in six selected districts across the country namely; Saboba (Northern Region), Chereponi (Northern Region), Sene (Brong Ahafo Region), Bia (Western Region), Awutu Senya (Central Region), and Osu Klotey Sub-Metro (Greater Accra Region). A number of factors are considered in selecting the trial census districts. These included: administrative boundary issues, ecological zone, and accessibility, enumeration of floating population/outdoor-sleepers, fast growing areas, institutional population, and enumeration areas with scattered settlements.

The trial census provided GSS with an opportunity to assess its plans and procedures as well as the state of preparedness for the conduct of the 2010 PHC. The common errors found during editing of the completed questionnaires resulted in modifications to the census questionnaire, enumerator manuals and other documents. The results of the trial census assisted GSS to arrive at technically sound decisions on the ideal number of persons per questionnaire, number of persons in the household roster, migration questions, placement of the mortality question, serial numbering of houses/housing structures and method of collection of information on community facilities. Lessons learnt from the trial census also guided the planning of the recruitment process, the procedures for training of census field staff and the publicity and education interventions.

1.6.3 Census Enumeration

Method of enumeration and fieldwork

All post- independence censuses (1960, 1970, 1984, and 2000) conducted in Ghana used the de facto method of enumeration where people are enumerated at where they are on census night and not where they usually reside. The same method was adopted for the 2010 PHC. The de facto count is preferred because it provides a simple and straight forward way of counting the population since it is based on a physical fact of presence and can hardly be misinterpreted. It is thought that the method also minimizes the risks of under-enumeration and over enumeration. The canvasser method, which involves trained field personnel visiting houses and households identified in their respective enumeration areas, was adopted for the 2010 PHC.

The main census enumeration involved the canvassing of all categories of the population by trained enumerators, using questionnaires prepared and tested during the pre-enumeration phase. Specific arrangements are made for the coverage of special population groups, such as the homeless and the floating population. The fieldwork began on 21st September 2010 with the identification of EA boundaries, listing of structures, enumeration of institutional population and floating population.

The week preceding the Census Night was used by field personnel to list houses and other structures in their enumeration areas. Enumerators are also mobilized to enumerate residents/inmates of institutions, such as, schools and prisons. They returned to the institutions during the enumeration period to reconcile the information they obtained from individuals and also to cross out names of those who are absent from the institutions on Census Night. Out-door sleepers (floating population) are also enumerated on the Census Night.

Enumeration of the household population started on Monday, 27th September, 2010. Enumerators visited houses, compounds and structures in their enumeration areas and started enumerating all households including visitors who spent the Census Night in the households. Enumeration was carried out in the order in which houses/structures are listed and where the members of the household are absent, the enumerator left a call-back-card indicating when he/she would come back to enumerate the household. The enumeration process took off smoothly with enumerators poised on completing their assignments on schedule since many of them are teachers and had to return to school. However, many enumerators ran short of questionnaires after a few days' work.

Enumeration resumed in all districts when the questionnaire shortage was resolved and by 17th October, 2010, enumeration was completed in most districts. Enumerators who had finished their work are mobilized to assist in the enumeration of localities that are yet to be enumerated in some regional capitals and other fast growing areas. Flooded areas and other inaccessible localities are also enumerated after the end of the official enumeration period. Because some enumeration areas in fast growing cities and towns, such as, Accra Metropolitan Area, Kumasi, Ksoa and Techiman are not properly demarcated and some are characterized by large EAs, some enumerators are unable to complete their assigned tasks within the stipulated time.

1.6.4 Post Enumeration Survey

In line with United Nations recommendations, GSS conducted a Post Enumeration Survey (PES) in April, 2011 to check content and coverage error. The PES was also to serve as an important tool in providing feedback regarding operational matters such as concepts and procedures in order to help improve future census operations. The PES field work was carried out for 21 days in April 2011 and was closely monitored and supervised to ensure quality output. The main findings of the PES are that:

- 97.0 percent of all household residents who are in the country on Census Night (26th September, 2010) are enumerated.
- 1.3 percent of the population was erroneously included in the census.
- Regional differentials are observed. Upper East region recorded the highest coverage rate of 98.2 percent while the Volta region had the lowest coverage rate of 95.7 percent.
- Males (3.3%) are more likely than females (2.8%) to be omitted in the census. The coverage rate for males was 96.7 percent and the coverage rate for females was 97.2 percent. Also, the coverage rates (94.1%) for those within the 20-29 and 30-39 age groups are relatively lower compared to the coverage rates of the other age groups.
- There was a high rate of agreement between the 2010 PHC data and the PES data for sex (98.8%), marital status (94.6%), relationship to head of household (90.5%) and age (83.0%).

1.6.5 Release and dissemination of results

The provisional results of the census are released in February 2011 and the final results in May 2012. A National Analytical report, six thematic reports, a Census Atlas, 10 Regional Reports and a report on Demographic, Social, Economic and Housing are prepared and disseminated in 2013.

1.6.6 Concepts and Definitions

Introduction

The 2010 Population and Housing Census of Ghana followed the essential concepts and definitions of a modern Population and Housing Census as recommended by the United Nations (UN). It is important that the concepts, definitions and recommendations are adhered to since they form the basis upon which Ghana could compare her data with that of other countries.

The concepts and definitions in this report cover all sections of the 2010 Population and Housing Census questionnaires (PHC1A and PHC1B). The sections are: geographical location of the population, Household and Non-household population, Literacy and Education, Emigration, Demographic and Economic Characteristics, Disability, Information Communication Technology (ICT), Fertility, Mortality, Agricultural Activity and Housing Conditions.

The concepts and definitions are provided to facilitate understanding and use of the data presented in this report. Users are therefore advised to use the results of the census within the context of these concepts and definitions.

Region

There are ten (10) administrative regions in Ghana during the 2010 Population and Housing Census as they are in 1984 and 2000.

District

In 1988, Ghana changed from the local authority system of administration to the District assembly system. In that year, the then existing 140 local authorities are demarcated into 110 districts. In 2004, 28 new districts are created; this increased the number of districts in the country to 138. In 2008, 32 additional districts are created bringing the total number of districts to 170. The 2010 Population and Housing Census was conducted in these 170 administrative districts (these are made-up of 164 districts/municipals and 6 metropolitan areas). In 2012, 46 new districts are created to bring the total number of districts to 216. There was urgent need for data for the 46 newly created districts for planning and decision-making. To meet this demand, the 2010 Census data was re-programmed into 216 districts after carrying out additional fieldwork and consultations with stakeholders in the Districts affected by the creation of the new districts.

Locality

A locality was defined as a distinct population cluster (also designated as inhabited place, populated centre, settlement) which has a NAME or LOCALLY RECOGNISED STATUS. It included fishing hamlets, mining camps, ranches, farms, market towns, villages, towns, cities and many other types of population clusters, which meet the above criteria. There are two main types of localities, rural and urban. As in previous censuses, the classification of localities into 'urban' and 'rural' was based on population size. Localities with 5,000 or more persons are classified as urban while localities with less than 5,000 persons are classified as rural.

Population

The 2010 Census was a "de facto" count and each person present in Ghana, irrespective of nationality, was enumerated at the place where he/she spent the midnight of 26th September 2010.

Household

A household was defined as a person or a group of persons, who lived together in the same house or compound and shared the same house-keeping arrangements. In general, a household consisted of a man, his wife, children and some other relatives or a house help who may be living with them. However, it is important to remember that members of a household are not necessarily related (by blood or marriage) because non-relatives (e.g. house helps) may form part of a household.

Head of Household

The household head was defined as a male or female member of the household recognised as such by the other household members. The head of household is generally the person who has economic and social responsibility for the household. All relationships are defined with reference to the head.

Household and Non-household population

Household population comprised of all persons who spent the census night in a household setting. All persons who did not spend the census night in a household setting (except otherwise stated) are classified as non-household population. Persons who spent census night in any of the under listed institutions and locations are classified as non-household population:

- (a) Educational Institutions
- (b) Children's and Old People's Homes
- (c) Hospitals and Healing Centres
- (d) Hotels
- (e) Prisons
- (f) Service Barracks
- (g) Soldiers on field exercise
- (h) Floating Population: The following are examples of persons in this category:
 - i. All persons who slept in lorry parks, markets, in front of stores and offices, public bathrooms, petrol filling stations, railway stations, verandas, pavements, and all such places which are not houses or compounds.
 - ii. Hunting and fishing camps.
 - iii. Beggars and vagrants (mentally sick or otherwise).

Age

The age of every person was recorded in completed years disregarding fractions of days and months. For those persons who did not know their birthdays, the enumerator estimated their ages using a list of district, regional and national historical events.

Nationality

Nationality is defined as the country to which a person belongs. A distinction is made between Ghanaians and other nationals. Ghanaian nationals are grouped into Ghanaian by birth, Ghanaian with dual nationality and Ghanaian by naturalization. Other nationals are grouped into ECOWAS nationals, Africans other than ECOWAS nationals, and non-Africans.

Ethnicity

Ethnicity refers to the ethnic group that a person belonged to. This information is collected only from Ghanaians by birth and Ghanaians with dual nationality. The classification of

ethnic groups in Ghana is that officially provided by the Bureau of Ghana Languages and which has been in use since the 1960 census.

Birthplace

The birthplace of a person refers to the locality of usual residence of the mother at the time of birth. If after delivery a mother stayed outside her locality of usual residence for six months or more or had the intention of staying in the new place for six or more months, then the actual town/village of physical birth becomes the birthplace of the child.

Duration of Residence

Duration of residence refers to the number of years a person has lived in a particular place. This question is only asked of persons not born in the place where enumeration took place. Breaks in duration of residence lasting less than 12 months are disregarded. The duration of residence of persons who made multiple movements of one (1) year or more is assumed to be the number of years lived in the locality (town or village) since the last movement.

Religion

Religion refers to the individual's religious affiliation as reported by the respondent, irrespective of the religion of the household head or the head's spouse or the name of the person. No attempt was made to find out if respondents actually practiced the faith they professed.

Marital Status

Marital status refers to the respondent's marital status as at Census Night. The question on marital status was asked only of persons 12 years and older. The selection of the age limit of 12 years was based on the average age at menarche and also on the practice in some parts of the country where girls as young as 12 years old could be given in marriage.

Literacy

The question on literacy referred to the respondent's ability to read and write in any language. A person was considered literate if he/she could read and write a simple statement with understanding. The question on literacy was asked only of persons 11 years and older.

Education

School Attendance

Data was collected on school attendance for all persons three (3) years and older. School attendance refers to whether a person has ever attended, was currently attending or has never attended school. In the census, school meant an educational institution where a person received at least four hours of formal education.

Although the lower age limit of formal education is six years for primary one, eligibility for the school attendance question was loosed to three years because pre-school education has become an important phenomenon in the country.

Level of Education

Level of education refers to the highest level of formal school that a person ever attended or was attending. This information was obtained for persons 3 years and older.

Activity Status

Activity status refers to economic or non-economic activity of respondents during the 7 days preceding census night. Information on type of activity was collected on persons 5 years and older. A person was regarded as economically active if he/she:

- a. Worked for pay or profit or family gain for at least 1 hour within the 7 days preceding Census Night. This included persons who are in paid employment or self-employment or contributing family workers.
- b. Did not work, but had jobs to return to.
- c. Are unemployed.

The economically not active are persons who did not work and are not seeking for work. They are classified by reasons for not being economically active. Economically not active persons included homemakers, students, retired persons, the disabled and persons who are unable to work due to their age or ill-health.

Occupation

This referred to the type of work the person was engaged in at the establishment where he/she worked. This was asked only of persons 5 years and older who worked 7 days before the census night, and those who did not work but had a job to return to as well as those unemployed who had worked before. All persons who worked during the 7 days before the census night are classified by the kind of work they are engaged in. The emphasis was on the work the person did during the reference period and not what he/she was trained to do. For those who did not work but had a job to return to, their occupation was the job they would go back to after the period of absence. Also, for persons who had worked before and are seeking for work and available for work, their occupation was on the last work they did before becoming unemployed. If a person was engaged in more than one occupation, only the main one was considered.

Industry

Industry referred to the type of product produced or service rendered at the respondent's work place. Information was collected only on the main product produced or service rendered in the establishment during the reference period.

Employment Status

Employment status refers to the status of a person in the establishment where he/she currently works or previously worked. Eight employment status categories are provided: employee, self-employed without employees, self-employed with employees, casual worker, contributing family worker, apprentice, domestic employee (house help). Persons who could not be classified under any of the above categories are classified as "other".

Employment Sector

This refers to the sector in which a person worked. The employment sectors covered in the census are public, private formal, private informal, semi-public/parastatal, NGOs and international organizations.

Disability

Persons with disability are defined as those who are unable to or are restricted in the performance of specific tasks/activities due to loss of function of some part of the body as a result of impairment or malformation. Information was collected on persons with visual/sight impairment, hearing impairment, mental retardation, emotional or behavioural disorders and other physical challenges.

Information Communication Technology (ICT)

ICT questions are asked for both individuals and households. Persons having mobile phones refer to respondents 12 years and older who owned mobile phones (irrespective of the number of mobile phones owned by each person). Persons using internet facility refers to those who had access to internet facility at home, internet cafe, on mobile phone or other mobile device. Internet access is assumed to be not only via computer, but also by mobile phones, PDA, game machine and digital television.

Households having Personal Computers/Laptops refer to households who own desktops/laptop computers. The fixed telephone line refers to a telephone line connecting a customer's terminal equipment (e.g. telephone set, facsimile machine) to the public switch telephone network.

Fertility

Two types of fertility data are collected: lifetime fertility and current fertility. Lifetime fertility refers to the total number of live births that females 12 years and older had ever had during their life time. Current fertility refers to the number of live births that females 12-54 years old had in the 12 months preceding the Census Night.

Mortality

Mortality refers to all deaths that occurred in the household during the 12 months preceding the Census Night. The report presents information on deaths due to accidents, violence, homicide and suicide. In addition, data are collected on pregnancy-related deaths of females 12-54 years.

Agriculture

The census sought information on household members who are engaged in agricultural activities, including the cultivation of crops or tree planting, rearing of livestock or breeding of fish for sale or family consumption. Information was also collected on their farms, types of crops and number and type of livestock.

Housing Conditions and Facilities

The UN recommended definition of a house as "a structurally separate and independent place of abode such that a person or group of persons can isolate themselves from the hazards of

climate such as storms and the sun'' was adopted. The definition, therefore, covered any type of shelter used as living quarters, such as separate houses, semi-detached houses, flats/apartments, compound houses, huts, tents, kiosks and containers.

Living quarters or dwelling units refer to a specific area or space occupied by a particular household and therefore need not necessarily be the same as the house of which the dwelling unit may be a part.

Information collected on housing conditions included the type of dwelling unit, main construction materials for walls, floor and roof, holding/tenure arrangement, ownership type, type of lighting, source of water supply and toilet facilities. Data was also collected on method of disposal of solid and liquid waste.

1.7 Organization of the Report

The report consists of nine chapters. Chapter one provides basic information about the district. It gives a brief background of the district, describing its physical features, political and administrative structure, social and cultural structure, economy and the methodology and concepts used in the report. Chapter two discusses the population size, composition and age structure. It further discusses the migratory pattern in the district as well as fertility and mortality.

In chapter three, the focus is on household size, composition and headship as well as the marital characteristics and nationality of the inhabitants of the district. The chapter also discusses the religious affiliations and the educational statuses of the members of the district. Chapter four focuses on economic characteristics such as economic activity status, occupation, industries and the employment status and sectors that the people are employed.

Information Communication Technology (ICT) is discussed in chapter five. It analyses mobile phone ownership, internet use and ownership of desktop/laptop computers while chapter six is devoted to Persons living with disabilities (PWDs) and their socio-demographic characteristics. Chapter seven concentrates on the agricultural activities of the households, describing the types of farming activities, livestock rearing and numbers of livestock reared.

In chapter eight, housing conditions such as housing stock, type of dwelling and construction materials, room occupancy, holding and tenancy, lighting and cooking facilities, bathing and toilet facilities, waste disposal and source of water for drinking or for other domestic use in the district are discussed and analyzed in detail. The final chapter, Chapter nine presents the summary of findings and conclusions. It also discusses the policy implications of the findings for the district.

CHAPTER TWO

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Introduction

Population size, composition and age-sex structure are important factors which determine a potential labour force and the provision of basic social services such as schools, health centres, housing etc needed to raise the standard of living of the people. This chapter brings to the fore information on the population size and distribution, age-sex structure, migration, fertility and mortality pertaining to the Kpando Municipality.

2.2 Population Size and Distribution

According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, the total population of the Municipality stands at 53,736 with males constituting 48.21 percent whilst females form the remaining 51.79 percent as shown in Table 2.1. The population of the Municipality represents 2.53 percent of the regional population. The Municipality is predominantly urban populated (55.01%) compared to the rural areas (44.99%). Kpando, which is also the capital of the Municipality, is the only urban settlement.

2.3 Age-Sex Structure

One of the basic characteristics of any population is age and sex. The age- sex structure shows the number of males and females put in 5-year age groups (Table 2.1). The male population is a little larger than the female population from age groups 0 – 4 up to age group 15 – 19 years. This situation changed in favour of the female population from age 20 to 94 years (Table 2.1). The population aged 0-14 years represents 36.1 percent of the total population. The population aged 15 – 64 years and over 65 years constitutes 57.8 and 6.1 percent respectively of the total municipal population.

The age-dependency ratio of 73.1 in the Municipality is lower than that of the Region which is 81.3. The rural population has a higher age-dependency ratio (79.0) than the urban population (68.5). Also the male population has a higher dependency ratio (76.0) than the female population (70.4).

The sex ratio of the 5-9 age group is the highest followed by the 0-4 and 10-14 age groups. The sex ratio declines after age 15-19 years.

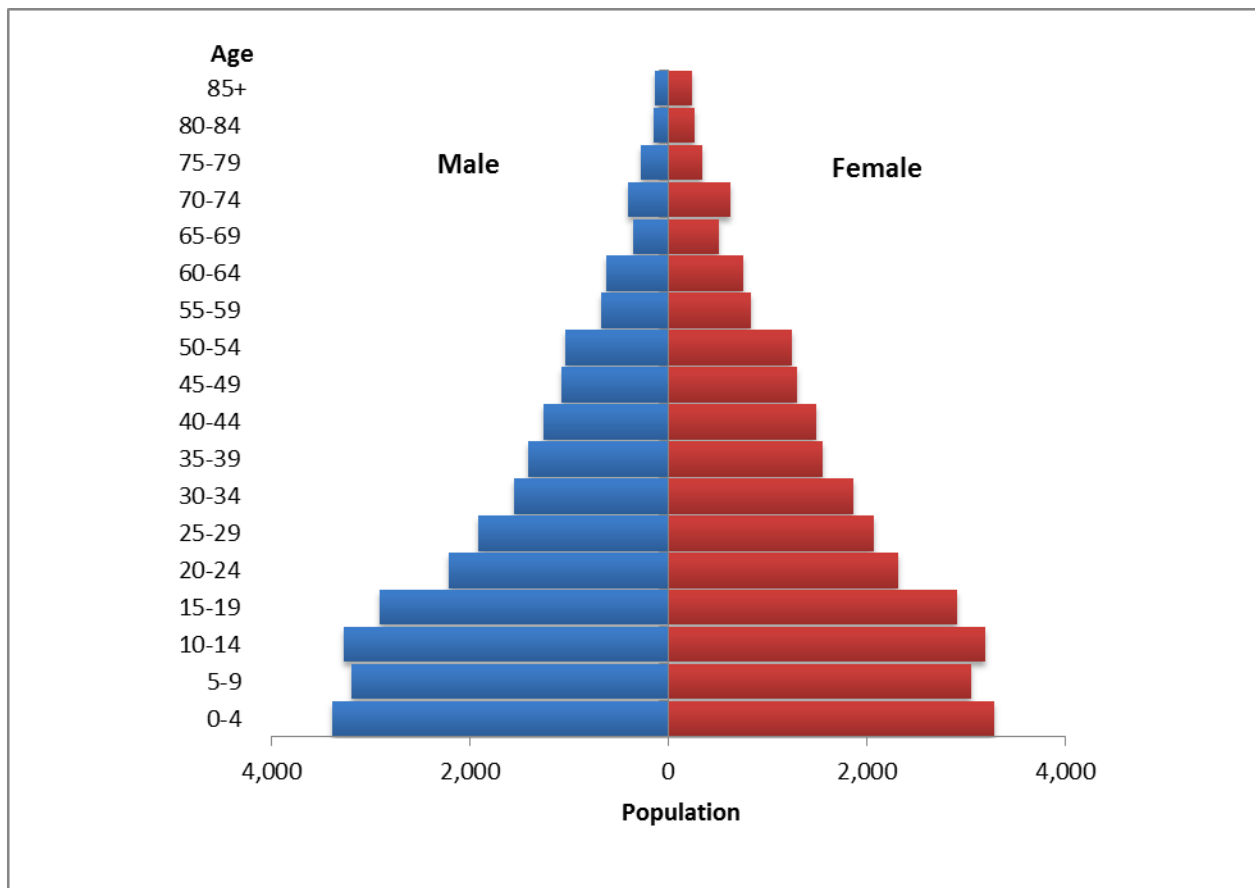
Table 2.1: Population by age, sex and type of locality

Age Group	Sex						Sex ratio	Type of locality			
	Both Sexes		Male		Female			Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Ages	53,736	100.0	25,904	100.0	27,832	100.0	93.1	29,558	100.0	24,178	100.0
0 - 4	6,669	12.4	3,388	13.1	3,281	11.8	103.3	3,497	11.8	3,172	13.1
5-9	6,249	11.6	3,202	12.4	3,047	10.9	105.1	3,291	11.1	2,958	12.2
10-14	6,466	12.0	3,274	12.6	3,192	11.5	102.6	3,675	12.4	2,791	11.5
15 - 19	5,827	10.8	2,917	11.3	2,910	10.5	100.2	3,461	11.7	2,366	9.8
20 - 24	4,531	8.4	2,213	8.5	2,318	8.3	95.5	2,622	8.9	1,909	7.9
25 - 29	3,989	7.4	1,921	7.4	2,068	7.4	92.9	2,385	8.1	1,604	6.6
30 - 34	3,428	6.4	1,562	6.0	1,866	6.7	83.7	1,945	6.6	1,483	6.1
35 - 39	2,970	5.5	1,413	5.5	1,557	5.6	90.8	1,618	5.5	1,352	5.6
40 - 44	2,753	5.1	1,261	4.9	1,492	5.4	84.5	1,506	5.1	1,247	5.2
45 - 49	2,375	4.4	1,080	4.2	1,295	4.7	83.4	1,232	4.2	1,143	4.7
50 - 54	2,288	4.3	1,038	4.0	1,250	4.5	83.0	1,235	4.2	1,053	4.4
55 - 59	1,512	2.8	683	2.6	829	3.0	82.4	823	2.8	689	2.8
60 - 64	1,377	2.6	628	2.4	749	2.7	83.8	717	2.4	660	2.7
65 - 69	865	1.6	356	1.4	509	1.8	69.9	392	1.3	473	2.0
70 - 74	1,032	1.9	403	1.6	629	2.3	64.1	477	1.6	555	2.3
75 - 79	619	1.2	276	1.1	343	1.2	80.5	281	1.0	338	1.4
80 - 84	419	0.8	154	0.6	265	1.0	58.1	200	0.7	219	0.9
85+	367	0.7	135	0.5	232	0.8	207.4	201	0.7	166	0.7
All Ages	53,736	100.0	25,904	100.0	27,832	100.0	93.1	29,558	100.0	24,178	100.0
0-14	19,384	36.1	9,864	38.1	9,520	34.2	103.6	10,463	35.4	8,921	36.9
15-64	31,050	57.8	14,716	56.8	16,334	58.7	90.1	17,544	59.4	13,506	55.9
65+	3,302	6.1	1,324	5.1	1,978	7.1	66.9	1,551	5.2	1,751	7.2
Age-dependency ratio	73.1		76.0		70.4			68.5		79.0	

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The age structure of the population in the Municipality consists of a broad base made up of a large number of youth and a small number of elderly persons at the apex. As age advances, the pyramid looks slightly thinner for the male population than for the females. This phenomenon shows that the population of the males declines faster than that of the females as the age increases. As shown in Figure 2.1, there is a high percentage of the population aged between 0-19 years (55.35%) in the Municipality which implies that the population has a potential to grow for a considerable number of years. Furthermore, the broad base nature of the population depicts that; there is a high concentration of the population (36.1%) in the younger ages (below 15 years). This population structure has a greater tendency of posing the problem of high dependency ratio which could culminate in poor savings attitude and low living standards.

Figure 2.1: Population pyramid



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4 Fertility, Mortality and Migration

2.4.1 Fertility

Fertility for the purposes of this report means the total number of live births that females 15 years and older ever had during their lifetime. Measures of fertility are important in determining the size and structure of the population and therefore critical for the management of the population for social and economic development. The commonly used measures of fertility are the Total Fertility Rate (which means the number of children a woman would have by the end of her childbearing years if she were to experience the currently observed

age-specific fertility rates) and its component, Age-specific Fertility Rate (which also means the number of children a woman within a specific age group would have for the main purpose of knowing differences in fertility behaviour in each age group). The Crude Birth Rate indicates the number of live births per 1,000 populations in a given year.

The total fertility rate of 3.0 children per woman aged 15-49 is lower than the regional average of 3.4 children per woman (Table 2.2). The implication of this is that a woman living in the Municipality would have an average of 3.0 children by the end of her reproductive period if the age-specific fertility rates were observed.

The general fertility rate of 87.1 is significantly lower than the regional figure of 99.2. It is however higher than districts such as Agotime Ziope, Ho Municipal and North Tongu. The Crude birth rate for the Municipality is 21.9 children per 1000 population, which is subsequently lower than the regional figure of 24.4 children per 1000 population and among the district with the lowest crude birth rate.

Table 2.2: Reported total fertility rate, general fertility rate and crude birth rate by district

District	Population	Number of women 15-49 years	Number of births in last 12 months	Total Fertility Rate	*General Fertility Rate	**Crude Birth Rate
All Districts	2,118,252	517,313	51,292	3.38	99.2	24.2
South Tongu	87,950	21,325	2,209	3.6	103.6	25.1
Keta Municipal	147,618	36,102	3,204	3.1	88.7	21.7
Ketu South	160,756	41,944	3,887	3.1	92.7	24.2
Ketu North	99,913	24,604	2,439	3.4	99.1	24.4
Akatsi South	98,684	24,782	2,389	3.4	96.4	24.2
Central Tongu	59,411	14,512	1,377	3.3	94.9	23.2
Agotime Ziope	28,013	6,843	747	3.8	109.2	26.7
Ho Municipal	177,281	49,729	3,702	2.6	74.4	20.9
South Dayi	46,661	11,048	1,052	3.3	95.2	22.5
Kpando Municipal	53,736	13,506	1,177	3	87.1	21.9
Hohoe Municipal	167,016	42,220	4,052	3.3	96	24.3
Biakoye	65,901	15,067	1,484	3.4	98.5	22.5
Jasikan	59,181	13,924	1,455	3.5	104.5	24.6
Kadjebi	59,303	13,652	1,430	3.6	104.7	24.1
Krachi East	116,804	26,146	3,319	4.3	126.9	28.4
Krachi West	49,417	11,225	1,245	3.7	110.9	25.2
Nkwanta South	117,878	27,226	3,304	4	121.4	28
Nkwanta North	64,553	14,758	2,043	4.6	138.4	31.6
North Tongu	89,777	22,874	1,931	2.9	84.4	21.5
Akatsi North	29,777	7,143	826	4.1	115.6	27.7
Adaklu	36,391	9,351	666	2.4	71.2	18.3
Ho West	94,600	21,926	2,294	3.6	104.6	24.2
Afadzato South	95,030	21,842	2,373	3.9	108.6	25
North Dayi	39,913	9,115	865	3.3	94.9	21.7
Krachi Nchumuru	72,688	16,449	1,822	3.8	110.8	25.1

Source: Computed from the 2010 Population and Housing Census

Note: * Number of live births per 1,000 women aged 15-49 years

** Number of live births per 1,000 population

2.4.2 Children surviving

Table 2.3 presents information on the number of children ever born to female population 12 years and older and children surviving. According to Table 2.3, the Municipality has a total of 20,153 females with children ever born being 51,656 revealing that on the average, there are three children to every female 12 years and older. Children ever born to women aged 60 years and above forms 29.2 percent of the total number of children ever born in the municipality while children ever born to women aged 12-14 years constitute the least (0.01%).

Furthermore, women aged 35-39 years have the highest percent (93.3%) of their children ever born surviving while those aged 12-14 years have the least percent (66.7%) of their children ever born surviving. Women aged 12-14 years have the highest percent (100%) of children surviving to be females while women aged 45-49 years have the highest percent (50.5 %) of their surviving children to be males.

Table 2.3: Female population 12 years and older by age, children ever born, children surviving and sex of child

Age	Number of Female	Children Ever Born			Children Surviving		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	20,153	51,656	25,847	25,809	45,050	22,229	22,821
12 - 14	1,841	6	2	4	4	-	4
15 - 19	2,910	325	161	164	290	138	152
20 - 24	2,318	1,798	893	905	1,645	783	862
25 - 29	2,068	3,429	1,722	1,707	3,156	1,565	1,591
30 - 34	1,866	4,881	2,450	2,431	4,542	2,272	2,270
35 - 39	1,557	5,235	2,610	2,625	4,886	2,403	2,483
40 - 44	1,492	5,781	2,927	2,854	5,281	2,662	2,619
45 - 49	1,295	5,355	2,766	2,589	4,726	2,385	2,341
50 - 54	1,250	5,840	2,923	2,917	5,148	2,568	2,580
55 - 59	829	3,910	1,975	1,935	3,365	1,669	1,696
60 +	2,727	15,096	7,418	7,678	12,007	5,784	6,223

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

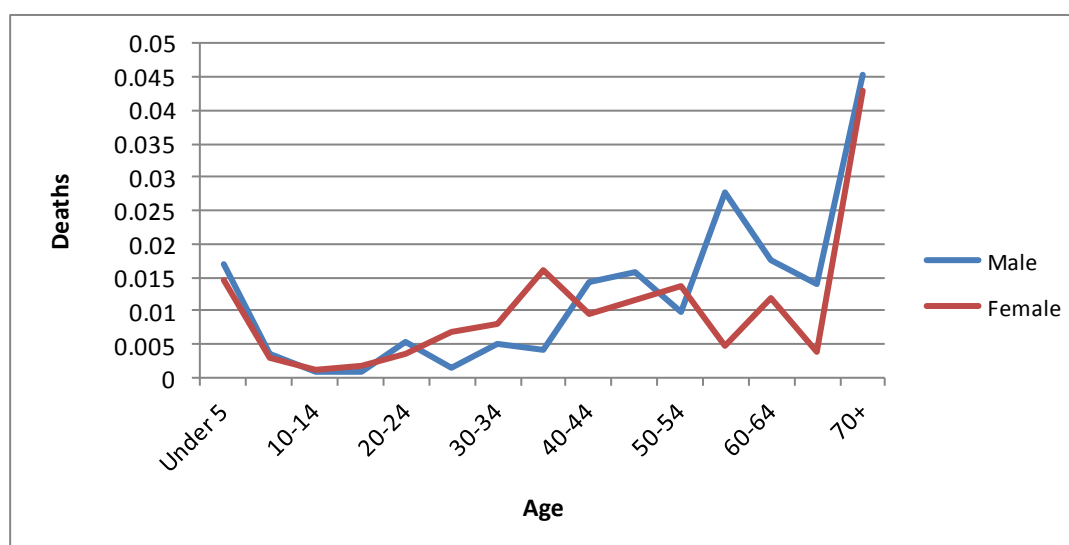
2.5 Mortality

Mortality provides an indication of the health status of the population and as a measure of the living condition of the people. According to 2010 PHC, mortality relates to deaths that occurred in the household during the 12 months preceding the census night.

2.5.1 Age-specific death rate (ASDR)

Usually death occurs within the different age groupings and as such death rates are therefore generally computed for the specific age groups in order to compare deaths occurring at different ages or at the same age over a period of time. The reported age specific death rate (ASDR) for females under 5 years is slightly lower compared to males whereas ASDR for males aged 50-59 is higher compared to their females' counterparts. There is however, a general rise in ASDRs for males over females from age 65 upwards, thus suggesting a relatively higher life expectancy for females than males.

Figure 2.2: Age-specific death rate (ASDR)



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.5.2 Crude death rate

Crude death rate (CDR) is the number of deaths per 1000 population in a given year. The District recorded 478 households' deaths in the 12 months preceding the 2010 census whereas the Districts crude death rate is 8.9 deaths per 1,000 population (Table 2.4).

Table 2.4: Total population, deaths in households and crude death rate, by District

District	Total Population	Deaths in households	*Crude death rate
All Districts	2,118,252	18,596	8.8
South Tongu	87,950	1,025	11.7
Keta Municipal	147,618	1,819	12.3
Ketu South	160,756	1,160	7.2
Ketu North	99,913	908	9.1
Akatsi South	98,684	906	9.2
Central Tongu	59,411	590	9.9
Agotime Ziope	28,013	165	5.9
Ho Municipal	177,281	1,468	8.3
South Dayi	46,661	495	10.6
Kpando Municipal	53,736	478	8.9
Hohoe Municipal	167,016	1,458	8.7
Biakoye	65,901	414	6.3
Jasikan	59,181	568	9.6
Kadjebi	59,303	521	8.8
Krachi East	116,804	717	6.1
Krachi West	49,417	174	3.5
Nkwanta South	117,878	568	4.8
Nkwanta North	64,553	383	5.9
North Tongu	89,777	742	8.3
Akatsi North	29,777	557	18.7
Adaklu	36,391	404	11.1
Ho West	94,600	1,181	12.5
Afadzato South	95,030	927	9.8
North Dayi	39,913	512	12.8
Krachi Nchumuru	72,688	456	6.3

2.6 Migration

Migration refers to change in usual place of residence from one administrative district to another for not less than six months. The importance of measuring migration lies in its impact on population size, structure and distribution in the Municipality. Table 2.5 shows that migrants constitute 31.7 percent of the total population of the Municipality. More than two-thirds (67.4%) of the migrants in the Municipality were born elsewhere in the Region, followed by 26.9 percent born elsewhere in another region while the remaining 5.8 percent were born outside Ghana.

The majority (29.7%) of migrants born elsewhere in the Region have stayed 1-4 years while the least percentage of the migrants (12.9%) has stayed less than 1 year. Furthermore, the majority (25.5%) of the migrants born outside Ghana have stayed 1-4 years in the Municipality while the least (13.0%) have stayed for less than 1 year. In sum, 30.6 percent of migrants living in the Municipality have stayed 1-4 years. This reveals that migration into the Municipality is on the ascendancy.

Table 2.5: Birthplace of Migrant by Duration of Stay at Current Residence

Birthplace	Number	Duration of residence (%)				
		Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	17,027	13.3	30.6	19.2	18.2	18.8
Born elsewhere in the region	11,468	12.9	29.7	18.7	18.1	20.6
Born elsewhere in another region:						
Western	154	18.2	33.8	14.9	17.5	15.6
Central	389	16.2	33.7	23.1	16.5	10.5
Greater Accra	1,287	16.6	34	20.7	16.6	12.3
Volta						
Eastern	1,571	12.9	34.1	21.5	18	13.6
Ashanti	371	13.2	26.1	15.9	22.9	21.8
Brong Ahafo	128	18	36.7	8.6	24.2	12.5
Northern	588	12.1	33.8	23.5	13.9	16.7
Upper East	57	5.3	50.9	14	8.8	21.1
Upper west	31	6.5	74.2	0	9.7	9.7
Outside Ghana	983	13	25.5	19	22.7	19.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER THREE

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Introduction

Households living arrangement is largely dependent on the socio-cultural characteristics of the people in question which include but not limited to marriage and family systems. The household structure, composition, and size differ among the various ethnic groups based on the prevailing kinship and inheritance systems. This chapter presents information on the analysis of data on household structure, size and composition.

3.2 Household Size, Composition and Headship

A household generally consists of a head, with or without spouse, children, in-laws, parents, grandchildren, and other relatives and non-relatives. The head of a household is usually the person who has economic and social responsibility for the household.

The average household size in the Municipality is four. This is the same for both urban and rural areas and it is lower than both the regional and national average of 4.3 and 4.5 respectively.

According to Table 3.1, the household population of the Municipality is 52,754. Children of household heads form the highest proportion (37.5%) of the total household population in the Municipality. This is followed by household heads (25.5%), with the least (0.4%) being adopted / foster children. Out of the male household population of 25,306, 31.3 percent are heads of households. Out of the female household population of 27,448, 20.1 percent are heads of households. Even though there is not much difference between the number of male heads and female heads, the males continue to assume headship roles in most households. The males form the majority (58.9%) of the heads of households.

Table 3.1: Household population by composition and sex

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	52,754	100.0	25,306	100.0	27,448	100.0
Head	13,439	25.5	7,912	31.3	5,527	20.1
Spouse (wife/husband)	5,343	10.1	485	1.9	4,858	17.7
Child (son/daughter)	19,806	37.5	10,160	40.1	9,646	35.1
Parent/Parent in-law	449	0.9	90	0.4	359	1.3
Son/Daughter in-law	359	0.7	89	0.4	270	1.0
Grandchild	5,159	9.8	2,539	10.0	2,620	9.5
Brother/Sister	2,119	4.0	1,111	4.4	1,008	3.7
Step child	530	1.0	301	1.2	229	0.8
Adopted/Foster child	217	0.4	86	0.3	131	0.5
Other relative	4,133	7.8	1,943	7.7	2,190	8.0
Non-relative	1,200	2.3	590	2.3	610	2.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

From Table 3.2, the highest percentage (23.9%) of the household population fall under the nuclear household structure (head, spouse(s) and, children only). This is followed by extended household structure (head, spouse(s), children and head's relatives) which constitutes 20.4 percent of the total household population. Single parent extended and non-relative household structure is the least (1.5%) in the Municipality. It is significant to note that the single parent extended system forms quite a large percentage (17.7%) of the household population (Table 3.2).

Furthermore, from Table 3.2, nuclear (head, spouse and children) households have the highest percentage of males (25.8%) and females (22.1%). Single parent extended + non relative households have the least percentage of males (1.3%) and females (1.6%). There is a higher percentage of male population (21.0%) in the extended (Head, spouse(s), children, Head's relatives) system than the female population (19.8%). On the contrary, there is a higher percentage of female population (20.2%) in the single parent extended system than their male counterparts (14.9%).

Table 3.2: Household population by structure and sex

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	52,754	100.0	25,306	100.0	27,448	100.0
Head only	2,702	5.1	1,696	6.7	1,006	3.7
Head and a spouse only	882	1.7	448	1.8	434	1.6
Nuclear (Head spouse(s) children)	12,601	23.9	6,524	25.8	6,077	22.1
Extended (Head spouse(s) children Head's relatives)	10,765	20.4	5,320	21.0	5,445	19.8
Extended + non relatives	1,253	2.4	618	2.4	635	2.3
Head spouse(s) and other composition	2,639	5.0	1,301	5.1	1,338	4.9
Single parent Nuclear	6,037	11.4	2,561	10.1	3,476	12.7
Single parent Extended	9,333	17.7	3,776	14.9	5,557	20.2
Single parent Extended + non relative	784	1.5	335	1.3	449	1.6
Head and other composition but no spouse	5,758	10.9	2,727	10.8	3,031	11.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3 Marital Status

Marriage is one of the determinants of an individual's social status and is also an indicator of social responsibility, trust and achievement. Voluntary celibacy is frowned upon in traditional Ghanaian society. Most adults would therefore wish to get married at one time or the other and this is more so with females.

3.3.1 Marital Status by Age

Table 3.3 presents information on the marital status of persons 12 years and older by age group. Married persons constitute the majority (39.5%) of persons 12 years and older in the Municipality which is followed by persons never married (39.0%) with the least being persons who are separated (4.0%). The 12–14 years age group has the highest percentage (94.8%) of persons who have never married which is closely followed by 15-19 years age group (90.3%) and the least being 60-64 years age group (2.6%). On the other hand, the 12-14 years age group has the least percentage (4.3%) of married persons Majority of persons (67.3%) within the 40-44 years age group are married. Within the 35-39 years age group, 67.2 percent are married. Again, persons who are separated, divorced and widowed do not

exist in the 12-14 years age group. Majority (14%) of persons living in informal / consensual union or living together are found in the 25-29 age group.

There are more divorced (12.4%) or separated (9.1%) individuals within the 60-64 age group than in any other age groups. The majority (40.1%) of persons widowed are found in the 65 years and above age group.

According to Table 3.3, there is a higher percentage of the male population, 12 years and older, who have never married (46.9%) than their female (32.0%) counterparts. The percentage of the female population that is widowed is 9.7 percent more than that of the males (1.8%). A higher percentage of the female population (40.4%) is married compared with the males (38.5%). The female population again has higher cases of divorce (5.7%) and separation (4.7%) than the males which are 3.2 percent each for both divorce and separation.

Table 3.3: Persons 12 years and older by sex, age-group and marital status

Sex/Age-group	Number	Total	Never married	Informal/ Consensual union/Living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Both sexes								
Total	38,099	100.0	39.0	6.9	39.5	4.0	4.5	6.0
12-14	3,747	100.0	94.8	0.9	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	5,827	100.0	90.3	2.8	6.2	0.5	0.2	0.1
20 - 24	4,531	100.0	66.3	9.8	21.5	1.5	0.8	0.2
25 - 29	3,989	100.0	36.4	14.0	44.6	2.9	1.8	0.3
30 - 34	3,428	100.0	19.2	12.8	59.5	3.6	3.9	1.0
35 - 39	2,970	100.0	10.8	11.5	67.2	4.9	4.3	1.3
40 - 44	2,753	100.0	7.3	8.3	67.3	6.9	7.2	3.1
45 - 49	2,375	100.0	5.5	6.9	66.6	7.5	8.4	5.1
50 - 54	2,288	100.0	4.7	4.9	62.9	8.9	10.2	8.4
55 - 59	1,512	100.0	3.2	3.8	59.9	8.9	11.6	12.4
60 - 64	1,377	100.0	2.6	3.6	52.8	9.1	12.4	19.5
65+	3,302	100.0	3.2	1.6	37.7	6.1	11.2	40.1
Male								
Total	17,946	100.0	46.9	6.3	38.5	3.2	3.2	1.8
12-14	1,906	100.0	94.8	1.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	2,917	100.0	94.5	1.0	4.0	0.3	0.1	0.1
20 - 24	2,213	100.0	83.1	5.0	11.2	0.4	0.2	0.1
25 - 29	1,921	100.0	50.3	13.2	32.7	2.2	1.4	0.1
30 - 34	1,562	100.0	27.7	12.7	53.9	2.6	2.4	0.6
35 - 39	1,413	100.0	15.4	12.2	65.5	3.5	2.8	0.6
40 - 44	1,261	100.0	11.9	9.0	68.0	4.9	5.0	1.1
45 - 49	1,080	100.0	7.8	7.5	70.7	5.5	6.4	2.1
50 - 54	1,038	100.0	6.1	6.5	69.4	8.9	7.3	1.9
55 - 59	683	100.0	3.8	4.8	72.8	8.5	7.8	2.3
60 - 64	628	100.0	3.8	4.6	67.4	8.9	10.4	4.9
65+	1,324	100.0	4.2	2.3	61.3	6.6	10.6	14.9

Table 3.3: Persons 12 years and older by sex, age-group and marital status (cont'd)

Sex/Age-group	Number	Total	Never married	Informal/Consensual union/Living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Female								
Total	20,153	100.0	32.0	7.5	40.4	4.7	5.7	9.7
12-14	1,841	100.0	94.9	0.7	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	2,910	100.0	86.0	4.6	8.4	0.7	0.2	0.1
20 - 24	2,318	100.0	50.3	14.3	31.3	2.5	1.3	0.3
25 - 29	2,068	100.0	23.5	14.7	55.7	3.5	2.2	0.4
30 - 34	1,866	100.0	12.1	12.9	64.1	4.4	5.1	1.4
35 - 39	1,557	100.0	6.6	10.9	68.8	6.2	5.7	1.9
40 - 44	1,492	100.0	3.4	7.6	66.7	8.6	9.0	4.8
45 - 49	1,295	100.0	3.6	6.5	63.1	9.3	10.1	7.5
50 - 54	1,250	100.0	3.6	3.6	57.5	8.9	12.6	13.8
55 - 59	829	100.0	2.8	3.0	49.3	9.3	14.8	20.7
60 - 64	749	100.0	1.6	2.7	40.6	9.2	14.2	31.8
65+	1,978	100.0	2.5	1.2	21.9	5.8	11.7	57.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.2 Marital Status by Education

Education is one of the major factors that may delay marriage for both men and women. This could be attributed to the demanding roles in marriage which make people delay marriage till they have completed formal education.

Table 3.4 indicates persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and level of education. The data shows that the proportion married, never married, in informal / consensual union / living together is highest for persons with basic education but lowest for those with tertiary education. For example, the proportion of persons 12 years and older in informal / consensual union / living together ranges from a low 0.5 percent for those with tertiary education to a high of 69.3 percent for those with basic education. Proportion of never married ranges from a low 1.0 percent for the tertiary to a high 68.2 percent for basic education. Proportion married, separated, and divorced is 59.9 percent, 65.3 percent and 64.7 percent respectively for those with basic education compared to 2.7 percent, 1.3 percent, and 0.5 percent for tertiary education. The widowed is highest for those with no education (48.2%) and lowest (0.6%) for those with tertiary education.

For both sexes, the proportion of persons never married, in informal / consensual union / living together or married is higher for the females (70.7%, 71.7%, 63.9% respectively.) than for the males which is 66.2 percent, 66.0 percent, and 55.2 percent respectively.

Table 3.4: Persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and level of education

Sex/Marital status	Number	All levels	No Education	Basic ¹	Secondary ²	Vocational/ Technical/ Commercial	Post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma ³	Tertiary ⁴
Both Sexes								
Total	38,099	100.0	14.8	63.2	10.6	4.6	5.3	1.6
Never married	14,877	100.0	5.9	68.2	16.8	4.2	4.1	1.0
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	2,641	100.0	15.7	69.3	8.5	3.0	3.0	0.5
Married	15,063	100.0	17.3	59.9	7.5	5.4	7.2	2.7
Separated	1,515	100.0	17.8	65.3	5.0	6.3	4.4	1.3
Divorced	1,727	100.0	21.1	64.7	4.9	5.3	3.5	0.5
Widowed	2,276	100.0	48.2	43.1	1.4	2.1	4.6	0.6
Male								
Total	17,946	100.0	10.1	61.7	12.8	5.9	6.8	2.7
Never married	8,424	100.0	6.2	66.2	16.7	5.2	4.5	1.2
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,137	100.0	12.7	66.0	11.9	3.7	4.7	1.1
Married	6,916	100.0	13.2	55.2	9.5	6.9	10.1	5.0
Separated	566	100.0	12.4	65.5	6.4	6.9	6.5	2.3
Divorced	577	100.0	11.8	65.5	9.0	8.5	4.3	0.9
Widowed	326	100.0	26.1	55.2	3.4	5.2	8.6	1.5
Female								
Total	20,153	100.0	18.9	64.5	8.7	3.4	3.9	0.6
Never married	6,453	100.0	5.4	70.7	16.9	2.9	3.5	0.6
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,504	100.0	18.0	71.7	6.0	2.5	1.8	0.0
Married	8,147	100.0	20.7	63.9	5.9	4.1	4.7	0.7
Separated	949	100.0	21.0	65.2	4.2	5.9	3.1	0.6
Divorced	1,150	100.0	25.7	64.3	2.8	3.7	3.1	0.3
Widowed	1,950	100.0	51.9	41.0	1.1	1.5	3.9	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.3 Marital Status and Economic Activity

Table 3.5 describes marital status of persons 12 years and older by sex and economic activity status. The majority (81.2%) of the employed population is in informal / consensual union / living together followed by the married (80.7%) and those separated and divorced (74.1% each). The widowed is 48.1 percent and the never married is 26.1 percent. Proportion unemployed ranges from a high 4.8 percent for the informal / consensual union / living together to a low 1.5 percent for the widowed. At the same time, the economically not active ranges from a high 69.1 percent for the never married to a low 14.0 percent for the informal / consensual union / living together.

For the sexes, the proportion of the unemployed never married, in informal / consensual union / living together or married is higher for the males (30.1%, 88.9%, and 82.3%, respectively) than their female counterparts which are 21.3 percent, 75.4 percent and 79.3 percent respectively. Proportion of unemployed males ranges from a high 4.5 percent for the never married to a low 1.2 percent for the widowed and for the females, the percentage

ranges from a high 6.9 percent for the informal / consensual union / living together to a low 1.6 percent for the widowed .

Table 3.5: Persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and economic activity status

Sex/Marital status	Total		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	38,099	100.0	21,702	57.0	1,363	3.6	15,034	39.4
Never married	14,877	100.0	3,910	26.3	685	4.6	10,282	69.1
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	2,641	100.0	2,145	81.2	126	4.8	370	14.0
Married	15,063	100.0	12,150	80.7	425	2.8	2,488	16.5
Separated	1,515	100.0	1,122	74.1	51	3.4	342	22.6
Divorced	1,727	100.0	1,280	74.1	41	2.4	406	23.5
Widowed	2,276	100.0	1,095	48.1	35	1.5	1,146	50.4
Male								
Total	17,946	100.0	10,218	56.9	565	3.1	7,163	40.0
Never married	8,424	100.0	2,535	30.1	376	4.5	5,513	65.4
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,137	100.0	1,011	88.9	22	1.9	104	9.1
Married	6,916	100.0	5,689	82.3	138	2.0	1,089	15.7
Separated	566	100.0	409	72.3	17	3.0	140	24.7
Divorced	577	100.0	414	71.8	8	1.4	155	26.9
Widowed	326	100.0	160	49.1	4	1.2	162	49.7
Female								
Total	20,153	100.0	11,484	57.0	798	4.0	7,871	39.0
Never married	6,453	100.0	1,375	21.3	309	4.8	4,769	73.9
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,504	100.0	1,134	75.4	104	6.9	266	17.7
Married	8,147	100.0	6,461	79.3	287	3.5	1,399	17.2
Separated	949	100.0	713	75.1	34	3.6	202	21.3
Divorced	1,150	100.0	866	75.3	33	2.9	251	21.8
Widowed	1,950	100.0	935	47.9	31	1.6	984	50.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.4 Nationality

Nationality refers to a country to which a person belongs. According to Table 3.6, Ghanaians represent 98.4 percent of the population in the Municipality whiles the remaining 1.6 percent are non-Ghanaians (other ECOWAS nationals, Africans other than those from ECOWAS and Others). Ghanaians by birth form the majority (90.3%) of the population of the Municipality followed by Ghanaians with dual nationality (6.1%) and Ghanaians by naturalisation (2.0%). Nationals from ECOWAS member states form majority of the non-Ghanaian population (1.4%) in the Municipality.

Ghanaians by birth (89.8%) form the majority of the male population in the Municipality and is followed by Ghanaians with dual nationality (6.1%). The same phenomenon exists for the female population which has Ghanaians by birth forming the majority (90.8%) and is followed by Ghanaians with dual nationality (6.0%).

Table 3.6: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	53,736	100.0	25,904	100.0	27,832	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	48,524	90.3	23,258	89.8	25,266	90.8
Dual nationality (Ghanaian & Other)	3,300	6.1	1,635	6.3	1,665	6.0
Ghanaian by naturalisation	1,080	2.0	537	2.1	543	2.0
ECOWAS	767	1.4	435	1.7	332	1.2
African other than ECOWAS	45	0.1	30	0.1	15	0.1
Other	20	0.0	9	0.0	11	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5 Religion

Religion refers to the individual's religious affiliation as reported by the respondent irrespective of whether the individual actually practiced the said faith or not. Table 3.7 shows that Christians (Catholic, Protestants, Pentecostal / Charismatic and other Christians) constitute the highest percentage (89.3%) of the population in the Municipality. This is higher than the regional average of 72.8% percent. Persons who practice the Islamic faith form 5.5 percent of the total population, followed by traditionalist (2.6%), persons with no religion (2.0%) and persons with other religion (0.7%).

Among the Christian faith, the Pentecostal / Charismatic denomination forms 30.2 percent followed by Catholics (30.0%) and other Christian faith being the least (5.7%). There is a higher percentage (90.6%) of female Christians than males (87.8%). On the contrary, there are more males (6.0%) than females (5.0%) in the Islamic religion (Table 3.7).

Table 3.7: Population by religion and sex

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	53,736	100.0	25,904	100.0	27,832	100.0
No religion	1,066	2.0	668	2.6	398	1.4
Catholic	16,105	30.0	7,689	29.7	8,416	30.2
Protestants (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	12,574	23.4	6,019	23.2	6,555	23.6
Pentecostal/Charismatic	16,205	30.2	7,536	29.1	8,669	31.1
Other Christian	3,085	5.7	1,512	5.8	1,573	5.7
Islam	2,946	5.5	1,547	6.0	1,399	5.0
Traditionalist	1,398	2.6	756	2.9	642	2.3
Other	357	0.7	177	0.7	180	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6 Literacy and Education

Literacy is the ability to read and write in any language with understanding. It is therefore an important parameter for the development of the individual and society. It affords an individual the opportunity to make a better and informed decision.

From Table 3.8, 85.5 percent of the population of the Municipality (11 years and older) are literate with the remaining 14.5 percent being illiterate. The majority (70.2%) of the literate

population are those who can read and write in both English and Ghanaian language with the least (0.4%) being those who are literate in both English and French.

The highest percentage (27.0%) of the non-literate population is within the 65+ years age group with the least (3.1%) being those within 11-14 years age group. This phenomenon could be attributed to the fact that formal way of education was not intensive in the past. Again, persons within 15-19 age group constitute the majority (16.6%) of the literate population with the least (3.1%) being individuals who are within 60-64 years age bracket. This might also be attributed to government policies and programmes such as Free and Compulsory Universal Basic Education (FCUBE), School Feeding Programme, Capitation Grant among others which are geared towards the improvement of enrolment rate and reduction of the school drop-out rate.

Table 3.8: Population 11 years and older by sex, age and literacy status

Age group	None (not literate)	Literate	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French and Ghanaian language
Both sexes								
Total	5,675	33,580	100.0	14.0	14.6	70.2	0.4	0.8
12-14	177	4,726	100.0	25.6	9.9	63.8	0.2	0.4
15-19	254	5,573	100.0	17.6	7.5	74.0	0.2	0.7
20-24	407	4,124	100.0	15.4	9.5	73.6	0.7	0.9
25-29	501	3,488	100.0	14.2	13.0	71.2	0.6	1.0
30-34	476	2,952	100.0	12.2	18.6	67.8	0.6	0.8
35-39	475	2,495	100.0	10.8	21.0	67.4	0.2	0.6
40-44	469	2,284	100.0	8.2	21.1	69.4	0.4	0.8
45-49	375	2,000	100.0	8.2	18.9	71.7	0.4	0.9
50-54	394	1,894	100.0	8.0	19.1	71.6	0.5	0.8
55-59	274	1,238	100.0	6.8	17.1	73.5	0.3	2.3
60-64	342	1,035	100.0	6.8	18.9	73.2	0.4	0.7
65+	1,531	1,771	100.0	5.9	26.5	66.6	0.2	0.8
Male								
Total	1,833	16,702	100.0	13.7	10.4	74.4	0.5	1.0
12-14	108	2,387	100.0	25.7	9.1	64.7	0.3	0.3
15-19	113	2,804	100.0	16.4	6.8	75.9	0.1	0.8
20-24	174	2,039	100.0	14.1	6.9	78.1	0.3	0.6
25-29	217	1,704	100.0	13.8	9.3	74.8	0.8	1.3
30-34	167	1,395	100.0	12.4	12.0	73.3	1.0	1.2
35-39	184	1,229	100.0	10.0	14.4	74.7	0.2	0.7
40-44	154	1,107	100.0	9.0	14.7	74.4	0.5	1.3
45-49	118	962	100.0	9.0	12.9	76.4	0.6	1.0
50-54	122	916	100.0	9.1	10.9	77.5	1.0	1.5
55-59	69	614	100.0	6.2	9.6	80.1	0.0	4.1
60-64	92	536	100.0	6.3	10.1	82.1	0.7	0.7
65+	315	1,009	100.0	4.9	19.3	74.1	0.3	1.4

Table 3.8: Population 11 years and older by sex, age and literacy status (cont'd)

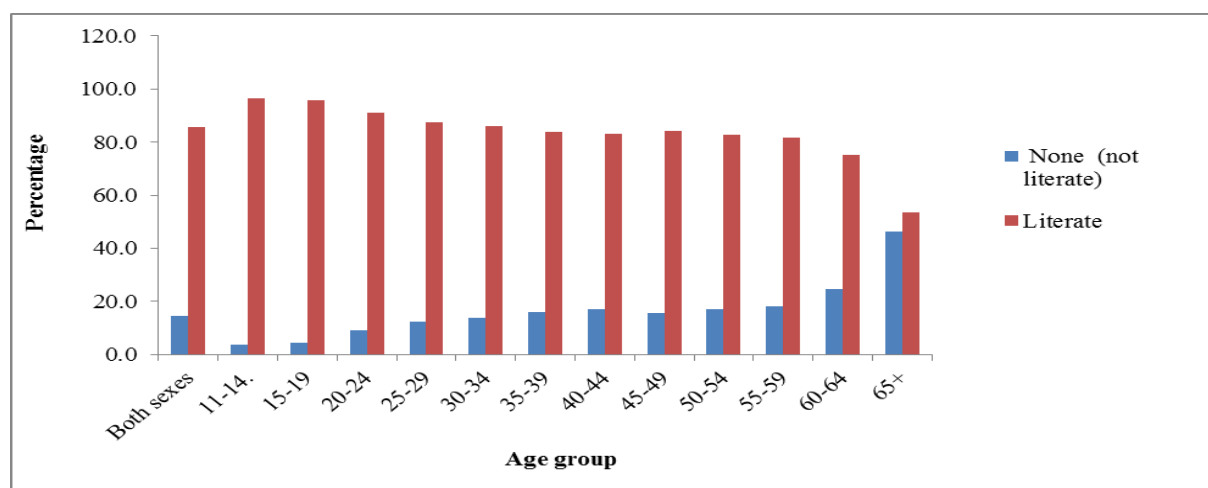
Age group	None (not literate)	Literate	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French and Ghanaian language
Female		-						
Total	3,842	16,878	100.0	14.4	18.7	66.0	0.3	0.6
12-14	69	2,339	100.0	25.6	10.7	62.9	0.2	0.6
15-19	141	2,769	100.0	18.8	8.2	72.1	0.3	0.6
20-24	233	2,085	100.0	16.7	12.0	69.2	1.0	1.1
25-29	284	1,784	100.0	14.6	16.5	67.7	0.3	0.8
30-34	309	1,557	100.0	12.1	24.5	62.7	0.3	0.4
35-39	291	1,266	100.0	11.5	27.3	60.3	0.2	0.6
40-44	315	1,177	100.0	7.5	27.1	64.7	0.3	0.3
45-49	257	1,038	100.0	7.3	24.4	67.3	0.2	0.8
50-54	272	978	100.0	7.0	26.7	66.2	0.1	0.1
55-59	205	624	100.0	7.4	24.5	67.0	0.6	0.5
60-64	250	499	100.0	7.2	28.5	63.7	0.0	0.6
65+	1,216	762	100.0	7.3	36.1	56.6	0.0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Females constitute the majority (50.3%) of the literate population with the remaining 49.7 percent being males. Majority of literate males (74.4%) can read and write in both English and Ghanaian language whilst 66.0 percent of literate females are literate in both English and Ghanaian language. There is a higher percentage (67.7%) of females who are not literate compared to that of the males (32.3%). This might be due to the neglect of the girl-child education for years. Further analysis of data in Table 3.8 shows that females in the age group 65 years and more have a higher percentage of non-literates (31.7%) than literates (4.5%).

From Figure 3.1, it can be deduced that the majority of the population 11 years and older are literate. Across all the various age groups, the literate population was higher than the non-literate population.

Figure 3.1: Population 11 years and older by age and literacy status

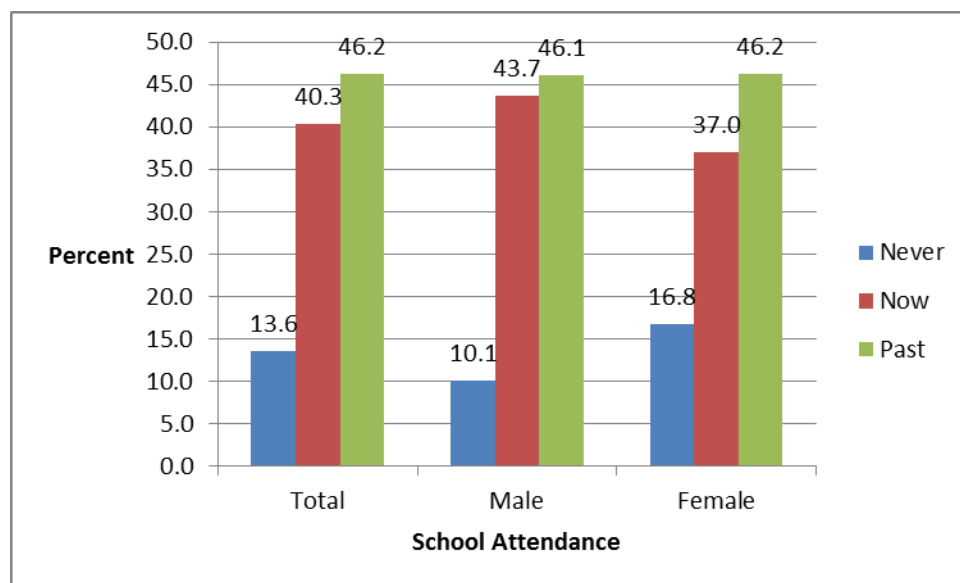


Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.7 School Attendance

Information on population three years and older by level of education and school attendance is presented in Figure 3.2. There are more persons who have attended school in the past (46.2 %) than those currently attending school (40.3 %). About 14 percent of the municipality's population have never attended school.

Figure 3.2: School attendance by sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.7.1 Level of education

The highest percentage (46.4%) of the population currently attending school are in primary whilst post middle / secondary schools recorded the least percentage of 0.7. There are more females (47.6%) currently attending primary school than their male counterparts (45.4%). Middle and secondary schools recorded no current attendance since they are no longer in the system. There are more males (52.2%) currently attending school than the females (47.8%).

Concerning school attendance in the past, middle school recorded the highest percentage attendance (30.3%) with the least being secondary school (2.7%). The percentage of females (30.3%) who attended middle school in the past is slightly higher than the males (30.2%). It can be seen from Table 3.9 that the population of females (52.0%) who attended school in the past is more than their male counterparts (48.0%).

Even though efforts are being made by the government to increase the girl child enrollment in schools, there are still more males (52.2%) currently in school than the females (47.8%). On the contrary, more females (52.0%) attended school in the past than males (48.0%).

Table 3.9: Population 3 years and older by level of education, school attendance and sex

Level of education	Currently attending						Attended in the past					
	Both sexes		Male		Female		Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	20,033	100.0	10,460	100.0	9,573	100.0	22,963	100.0	11,026	100.0	11,937	100.0
Nursery	1,129	5.6	595	5.7	534	5.6	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Kindergarten	2,848	14.2	1,480	14.1	1,368	14.3	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Primary	9,300	46.4	4,745	45.4	4,555	47.6	4,141	18.0	1,544	14.0	2,597	21.8
JSS/JHS	4,233	21.1	2,192	21.0	2,041	21.3	5,994	26.1	2,530	22.9	3,464	29.0
Middle	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	6,955	30.3	3,335	30.2	3,620	30.3
SSS/SHS	1,729	8.6	931	8.9	798	8.3	1,699	7.4	936	8.5	763	6.4
Secondary	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	621	2.7	433	3.9	188	1.6
Vocational/Technical/Commercial	354	1.8	252	2.4	102	1.1	1,389	6.0	808	7.3	581	4.9
Post middle/secondary certificate	134	0.7	69	0.7	65	0.7	818	3.6	437	4.0	381	3.2
Tertiary	306	1.5	196	1.9	110	1.1	1,346	5.9	1,003	9.1	343	2.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1 Introduction

The economic and social development of any country depends on the quality and quantity of its productive resources. Owing to this, the size and characteristics of the labour force and the activities they engage in to earn a living is vital for policy planning and interventions. This chapter analyses data on the economic activity status of the population, age and sex structure of the employed population, employment status and sector, and age-sex composition of the unemployed population.

4.2 Economic Activity Status

According to 2010 PHC, activity status refers to the economic or non-economic activity of respondents during the seven days preceding the census night. Economically active population includes persons who were in paid employment or self-employed or contributing family workers; persons who did not work but had jobs to return to; and persons who were unemployed. Economically not active population are those engaged in home duties, full time education, on pension / retirement, disabled / sick, too old / young and others.

Table 4.1 presents the population 15 years and older by economic activity and sex. As shown in Table 4.1, the economically active population (labour force) represents 66.5 percent of the total population of the Municipality which is lower than the regional figure of 69.6 percent. The majority (66.5%) of the populace in the Municipality are economically active as compared with the economically not active population (33.5%). There are more females (53.4%) who are economically active than the males (46.6%) counterpart. Again, for the economically not active population, there are more females (53.2%) than males (46.8%).

Furthermore, Table 4.1 indicates that 94.1 percent of the economically active population is employed whilst the remaining 5.9 percent is unemployed. The percentage of males employed (94.7%) is slightly higher than that of the females (93.5%). There is however a slightly higher percentage (6.5%) of females who are unemployed than males (5.3%).

There is a higher percentage (64.3%) of the unemployed persons who were first time job seekers as compared with those who have worked temporary (35.7%).

Again from Table 4.1, the majority (51.5%) of the economically not active population are in full time education with the least (5.2%) being pensioners or retired persons. Analysis by gender shows that more males (62.2%) than females (43.0%) are in full time education while more females (20.4%) than males (6.3%) performed household chores.

Table 4.1: Population 15 years and older by activity status and sex

Activity status	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	34,352	100.0	16,040	100.0	18,312	100.0
Economically active	22,839	66.5	10,648	66.4	12,191	66.6
<i>Employed</i>	<i>21,482</i>	<i>94.1</i>	<i>10,083</i>	<i>94.7</i>	<i>11,399</i>	<i>93.5</i>
<i>Worked</i>	<i>20,654</i>	<i>96.1</i>	<i>9,728</i>	<i>96.5</i>	<i>10,926</i>	<i>95.9</i>
<i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i>	<i>717</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>311</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>406</i>	<i>3.6</i>
<i>Did voluntary work without pay</i>	<i>111</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>67</i>	<i>0.6</i>
<i>Unemployed</i>	<i>1,357</i>	<i>5.9</i>	<i>565</i>	<i>5.3</i>	<i>792</i>	<i>6.5</i>
<i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i>	<i>485</i>	<i>35.7</i>	<i>172</i>	<i>30.4</i>	<i>313</i>	<i>39.5</i>
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	<i>872</i>	<i>64.3</i>	<i>393</i>	<i>69.6</i>	<i>479</i>	<i>60.5</i>
Economically not active	11,513	33.5	5,392	33.6	6,121	33.4
Did home duties (household chore)	1,585	13.8	337	6.3	1,248	20.4
Full time education	5,933	51.5	3,299	61.2	2,634	43.0
Pensioner/Retired	597	5.2	404	7.5	193	3.2
Disabled/Sick	745	6.5	292	5.4	453	7.4
Too old/young	1,556	13.5	452	8.4	1,104	18.0
Other	1,097	9.5	608	11.3	489	8.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 4.2 presents information on economic activity status of population 15 years and older by sex and age. It is observed from Table 4.2 that, 62.5 percent of the population 15 years and older are employed, 4 percent are unemployed and the remaining 33.5 percent are economically not active.

For the age groups proportion employed is highest (89.1%) for the age group 45-49 years followed by 40-44 years (80.0%). Least is 14.1 percent for 15-19 years proportion unemployed is highest for age group 20-24 years (9.9%) followed by 25-29 years with 7.3 percent. The proportion of persons economically not active is highest (82.8%) for age group 15-19 years.

Employment varies for the sexes. Proportion employed is 62.9 percent higher for the males compared to 62.2 percent for the females. At the same time, there are more females (4.3%) than males (3.5 %) unemployed. Proportion of females unemployed is highest for age group 20-24 (10.8%) and it is the same age group for the males (8.9%) Table 4.2: Economic activity status of population 15 years and older by sex and age.

Table 4.2: Economic activity status of population 15 years and older by sex and age

Age group	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	34,352	100.0	21,482	62.5	1,357	4.0	11,513	33.5
15-19	5,827	100.0	821	14.1	182	3.1	4,824	82.8
20-24	4,531	100.0	2,083	46.0	448	9.9	2,000	44.1
25-29	3,989	100.0	2,949	73.9	292	7.3	748	18.8
30-34	3,428	100.0	2,870	83.7	135	3.9	423	12.3
35-39	2,970	100.0	2,614	88.0	79	2.7	277	9.3
40-44	2,753	100.0	2,449	89.0	52	1.9	252	9.2
45-49	2,375	100.0	2,115	89.1	33	1.4	227	9.6
50-54	2,288	100.0	2,006	87.7	33	1.4	249	10.9
55-59	1,512	100.0	1,290	85.3	21	1.4	201	13.3
60-64	1,377	100.0	938	68.1	30	2.2	409	29.7
65+	3,302	100.0	1,347	40.8	52	1.6	1,903	57.6
Male								
Total	16,040	100.0	10,083	62.9	565	3.5	5,392	33.6
15-19	2,917	100.0	408	14.0	63	2.2	2,446	83.9
20-24	2,213	100.0	919	41.5	197	8.9	1,097	49.6
25-29	1,921	100.0	1,437	74.8	140	7.3	344	17.9
30-34	1,562	100.0	1,335	85.5	53	3.4	174	11.1
35-39	1,413	100.0	1,269	89.8	24	1.7	120	8.5
40-44	1,261	100.0	1,127	89.4	24	1.9	110	8.7
45-49	1,080	100.0	978	90.6	11	1.0	91	8.4
50-54	1,038	100.0	950	91.5	14	1.3	74	7.1
55-59	683	100.0	615	90.0	7	1.0	61	8.9
60-64	628	100.0	439	69.9	10	1.6	179	28.5
65+	1,324	100.0	606	45.8	22	1.7	696	52.6
Female								
Total	18,312	100.0	11,399	62.2	792	4.3	6,121	33.4
15-19	2,910	100.0	413	14.2	119	4.1	2,378	81.7
20-24	2,318	100.0	1,164	50.2	251	10.8	903	39.0
25-29	2,068	100.0	1,512	73.1	152	7.4	404	19.5
30-34	1,866	100.0	1,535	82.3	82	4.4	249	13.3
35-39	1,557	100.0	1,345	86.4	55	3.5	157	10.1
40-44	1,492	100.0	1,322	88.6	28	1.9	142	9.5
45-49	1,295	100.0	1,137	87.8	22	1.7	136	10.5
50-54	1,250	100.0	1,056	84.5	19	1.5	175	14.0
55-59	829	100.0	675	81.4	14	1.7	140	16.9
60-64	749	100.0	499	66.6	20	2.7	230	30.7
65+	1,978	100.0	741	37.5	30	1.5	1,207	61.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.3 Occupation

According to the 2010 PHC, occupation refers to the type of work that one engaged in during the seven days preceding the census night. Table 4.3 provides information on the major occupation of the employed (population 15 years and older) in the Kpando Municipality. As indicated in Table 4.3, the majority of the population (32.0%) is engaged in skilled agriculture,

forestry and fishery which is lower than the regional figure of about 50.1 percent. This is followed by service and sales workers (24.3%) and those engaged in craft and related works (22.0%). Population engaged in other occupations was found to be the least (0.1%).

There are variations among the percentage of males and females engaged in the various occupations. There is a higher percentage of male population (40.3%) who are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers than their female counter parts (24.6%). On the contrary, there are more females (37.8%) who are service and sales workers than the males (9.0%). In the area of craft and related trades, there is a slight difference between the male (22.0%) and female (21.9) population (Table 4.3).

Table 4.3: Employed population 15 years and older by occupation and sex

Occupation	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	21,482	100.0	10,083	100.0	11,399	100.0
Managers	448	2.1	174	1.7	274	2.4
Professionals	1,569	7.3	945	9.4	624	5.5
Technicians and associate professionals	411	1.9	308	3.1	103	0.9
Clerical support workers	282	1.3	165	1.6	117	1.0
Service and sales workers	5,216	24.3	904	9.0	4,312	37.8
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	6,871	32.0	4,063	40.3	2,808	24.6
Craft and related trades workers	4,716	22.0	2,217	22.0	2,499	21.9
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	950	4.4	915	9.1	35	0.3
Elementary occupations	1,007	4.7	381	3.8	626	5.5
Other occupations	12	0.1	11	0.1	1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4 Industry

Industry refers to the type of product produced or service rendered at the respondents' work place.

Information on the industry of the employed population in the Municipality is presented in Table 4.4. The agriculture, forestry and fishing industry employs the majority (32.3%) of the population which is lower compared to the regional figure of 50.3 percent. This is followed by the wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (20.7%) and the manufacturing industry employing 15.5 percent of the population. Real Estate industry does not exist in the Municipality.

There are more males (41.0%) employed in the agriculture, forestry and fishing industry than females (24.7%) on the one hand. On the other hand, more females are employed in the wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (31.1%) and the manufacturing industry (19.4%) than their male counterparts which is 9.9 percent for wholesale and retail repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles and manufacturing (11.1%).

Table 4.4: Employed population 15 years and older by industry and sex

Industry	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	21,482	100.0	10,083	100.0	11,399	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	6,948	32.3	4,133	41.0	2,815	24.7
Mining and quarrying	71	0.3	37	0.4	34	0.3
Manufacturing	3,321	15.5	1,115	11.1	2,206	19.4
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	49	0.2	43	0.4	6	0.1
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	112	0.5	79	0.8	33	0.3
Construction	904	4.2	889	8.8	15	0.1
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	4,453	20.7	903	9.0	3,550	31.1
Transportation and storage	778	3.6	753	7.5	25	0.2
Accommodation and food service activities	1,153	5.4	82	0.8	1,071	9.4
Information and communication	23	0.1	19	0.2	4	0.0
Financial and insurance activities	69	0.3	49	0.5	20	0.2
Real estate activities	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	177	0.8	111	1.1	66	0.6
Administrative and support service activities	123	0.6	88	0.9	35	0.3
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	355	1.7	260	2.6	95	0.8
Education	1,349	6.3	806	8.0	543	4.8
Human health and social work activities	422	2.0	175	1.7	247	2.2
Arts entertainment and recreation	141	0.7	127	1.3	14	0.1
Other service activities	905	4.2	346	3.4	559	4.9
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	128	0.6	67	0.7	61	0.5
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.5 Employment Status

Employment status refers to the status of the person in the establishment where he / she currently works or previously worked. Information presented in Table 4.5 shows that majority (70.7%) of the employed population are self-employed without employee(s) which is lower than the regional figure of 72.5 percent. This is followed by employed population who are employees (17.5%) with the least being persons who have other employment status (0.2%).

Table 4.5 again shows that, there is a higher percentage (77.5%) of females who are self-employed without employee(s) than the males (63.1%). The percentage of males who are self-employed with employee (s) is however higher (4.6%) than the females (3.0%). Again, more males (24.4%) than females (11.4%) are found to be employees in the Municipality and more females (0.5%) than males (0.3%) are domestic employees (house help).

Table 4.5: Employed population 15 years and older by employment status and sex

Employment Status	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	21,482	100.0	10,083	100.0	11,399	100.0
Employee	3,758	17.5	2,464	24.4	1,294	11.4
Self-employed without employee(s)	15,195	70.7	6,362	63.1	8,833	77.5
Self-employed with employee(s)	805	3.7	463	4.6	342	3.0
Casual worker	226	1.1	149	1.5	77	0.7
Contributing family worker	988	4.6	423	4.2	565	5.0
Apprentice	383	1.8	162	1.6	221	1.9
Domestic employee (Househelp)	93	0.4	32	0.3	61	0.5
Other	34	0.2	28	0.3	6	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.6 Employment Sector

Employment sector refers to the sector in which a person works. Table 4.6 indicates that the private informal sector employs the majority (85.5%) of the economically active population in the Municipality which is lower than the regional average of 90.6 percent. This is followed by the public (Government) sector (9.6%) and the private formal sector (4.3%).

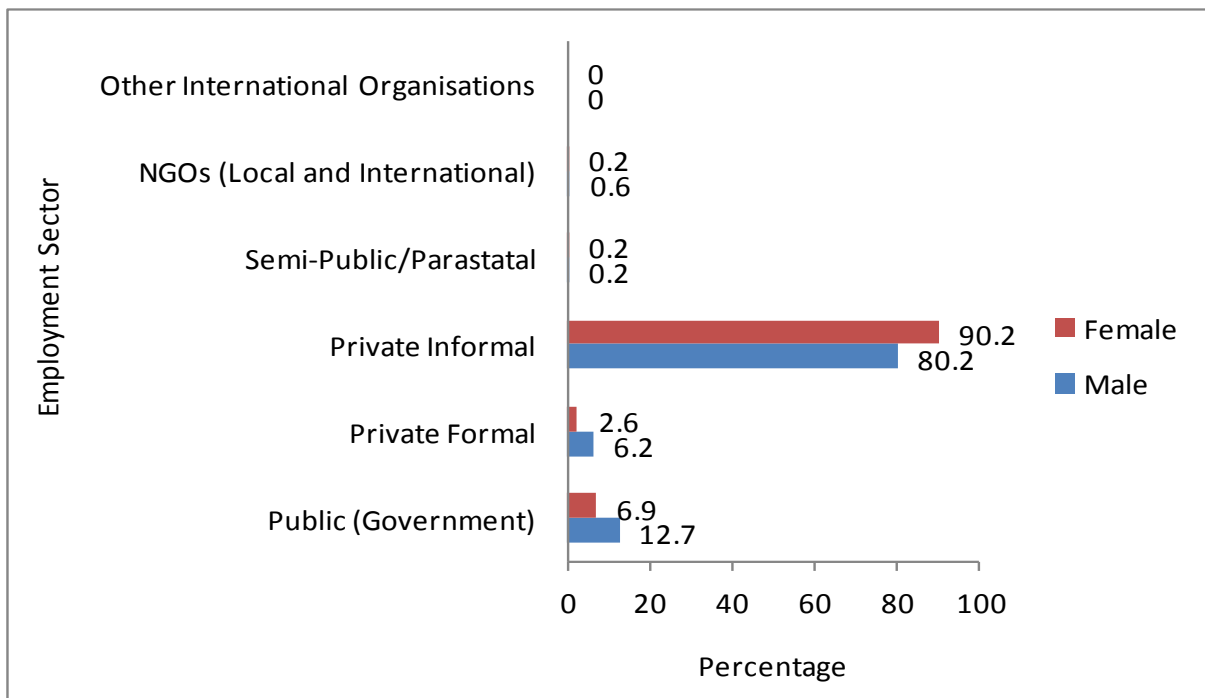
Table 4.6: Employed population 15 years and older by employment sector and sex

Employment Sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	21,482	100.0	10,083	100.0	11,399	100.0
Public (Government)	2,064	9.6	1,283	12.7	781	6.9
Private Formal	919	4.3	625	6.2	294	2.6
Private Informal	18,367	85.5	8,090	80.2	10,277	90.2
Semi-Public/Parastatal	44	0.2	23	0.2	21	0.2
NGOs (Local and International)	85	0.4	60	0.6	25	0.2
Other International Organisations	3	0.0	2	0.0	1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 4.1 reveals that there are more females (90.2%) than males (80.2%) in the private informal sector. There is however more males (12.7%) than females (6.9%) in the public (Government) sector. Again, the private formal sector has more male population (6.2%) than the females (2.6%). It is also observed that there is a higher percentage (19.8%) of the male population in the formal sector than the females (9.8%).

Figure 4.1: Percentage population of employment sector by sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FIVE

INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

5.1 Introduction

Computers, including mobile phones, have become almost indispensable in modern day life. You could sit in your home or office and get information from any part of the world. You could order goods and services and pay for them by electronic means. One can process and analyse data using software installed on a computer. Information and Communication Technology (ICT) is one of the important tools for socio-economic development. Some government policies and programmes have contributed to increased access of the population to ICT facilities. Data was collected on use of ICT by the population 12 years and older. This chapter provides information on ownership of mobile phones, use of internet, household ownership of fixed telephone lines and desktop or laptop computers.

5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones

Mobile phones have become one of the major communication tools for disseminating information and transacting business. Table 5.1 presents information on the population 12 years and older that own mobile phones and use internet facility in the Municipality. Out of a population of 38,099 which is 12 years and older, 16,649 (43.7%) have mobile phones. This figure is higher compared to that of the regional average of 37.3 percent. Mobile phone ownership in the Municipality is higher among males (48.2%) than among females (39.7%).

5.3 Use of Internet Services

Owing to the contemporary globalization phenomenon, internet usage has become very important for individuals, businesses and organizations and the Kpando Municipality is not an exception. According to table 5.1, over one in twenty-five persons (4.1%) of the population, 12 years and older, are using internet facilities. This is higher than the regional average of 3.5 percent. The male population accounted for 6.1 percent of internet use whereas the female population accounted for 2.4 percent.

Table 5.1: Population 12 years and older by mobile phone ownership, internet facility usage, and sex

Sex	Population 12 years and older		Population having mobile phone		Population using internet facility	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	38,099	100.0	16,649	43.7	1,576	4.1
Male	17,946	100.0	8,645	48.2	1,087	6.1
Female	20,153	100.0	8,004	39.7	489	2.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.4 Household Ownership of Fixed Telephone Lines

From table 5.2, there are 13,439 households in the Municipality and 2.5 percent of the households has fixed telephone lines. Also, 2.9 percent of those households who own fixed telephone lines are male headed while 1.9 percent is female headed.

5.5 Household Ownership of Desktop or Laptop Computer

Ownership of desktop and laptop computers is essential for easy access to internet, electronic mail and other services. Out of the 13,439 households in the Municipality, 563 (4.2%) has desktop or laptop computers and 5.6 percent of the households who own computers are male-headed while 2.2 percent is female headed (Table 5.2).

The low ownership of desktop/laptop computers by households in the Municipality could be attributed to economic challenges and illiteracy rate. The government of Ghana has however initiated a programme dubbed a laptop per child to improve the ownership level in the Municipality and facilitate computer usage, particularly among pupils and students.

Table 5.2: Households heads by sex, ownership of desktop/laptop computers and fixed telephone lines

Sex	Number of households		Households having desktop/laptop computers		Households having fixed telephone lines	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	13,439	100.0	563	4.2	334	2.5
Male	7,912	58.9	440	5.6	230	2.9
Female	5,527	41.1	123	2.2	104	1.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SIX

DISABILITY

6.1 Introduction

The disabled form part and parcel of society and should not be disregarded in any studies conducted on the demography of an area. Persons with disability in Ghana are often regarded as unproductive and incapable of contributing in a positive way to society, and are therefore seen as constituting an economic burden on the family and the society at large, which leaves them in vicious cycle of poverty. In Ghana, there are rarely strong disability movements and civil society groups actively working to improve the living conditions for persons living with disability. However, a number of national policies and strategies have been targeting the needs of persons with disability, either individually in different sectors or as crosscutting issues in national programmes. Now the disabled are doing almost everything the able bodied are doing and they should be encouraged to achieve higher heights. The government needs data on the disabled so that it can plan how to provide their special needs. This chapter provides information on population with disability, type of disability and distribution of disability by type of locality in the Municipality.

6.2 Population with Disability

Information presented in Table 6.1 shows that, there are 1,988 persons living with disability representing 3.7 percent of the total population of the Municipality. There are more females (3.8%) than males (3.6%) living with disability. The two most dominant types of disability in the Municipality are sight disability (43.5%) and physical disability (32.0%). The distribution into male and female followed the same pattern in the rural as in the urban areas, that is, there are more female disabled than male disabled.

6.3 Type of Disability

Sight disability is the most common type of disability (43.5%) in the Municipality, followed by physical disability (32.0) and intellectual disability (14.3%) (see Table 6.1). Hearing loss accounts for 12 percent of all disabilities in the Municipality. The pattern is the same among both males and females. Sight disability is higher among females than males but physical and intellectual disability is higher among males than females.

6.4 Distribution of Disability by Type of Locality

In the urban areas, disabled form 3.1 percent of the population. There are more disabled people in the rural areas (4.4%) than in the urban areas (3.1%). Sight disability is more prevalent in the rural areas (44.0) than urban areas (42.9), likewise physical (33.4%) and speech disabilities (13.4%).

Sight disability among females in the rural areas is 46.6 percent higher compared to females in the urban areas (45.0%). Physical disability among females in the rural areas is 34.0 percent higher than females in the urban areas (29.4%).

Again, sight disability among the male population in the urban areas is 40.6 percent lower than that of the male population in the rural areas (40.9%) More males in rural areas (32.7%) than in urban areas (31.6%) suffer from physical disability. Sight is the main disability suffered by 45.0 percent of females in urban areas compared to 46.6 percent of females in the rural areas. Second, is physical disability suffered by 34.0 percent of females in rural areas compared to 29.4 percent of females in the urban areas. Other disabilities form an insignificant percentage of the disabled in the Municipality in both the urban centres (6.3%) and the rural areas (6.9%).

Table 6.1: Population by type of locality, disability type and sex

Disability Type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Localities						
Total	53,736	100.0	25,904	100.0	27,832	100.0
No disability	51,748	96.3	24,974	96.4	26,774	96.2
With a disability	1,988	3.7	930	3.6	1,058	3.8
Sight	864	43.5	379	40.8	485	45.8
Hearing	246	12.4	129	13.9	117	11.1
Speech	260	13.1	135	14.5	125	11.8
Physical	636	32.0	299	32.2	337	31.9
Intellectual	285	14.3	139	14.9	146	13.8
Emotional	208	10.5	106	11.4	102	9.6
Other	132	6.6	65	7.0	67	6.3
Urban						
Total	29,558	100.0	14,086	100.0	15,472	100.0
No disability	28,628	96.9	13,652	96.9	14,976	96.8
With a disability	930	3.1	434	3.1	496	3.2
Sight	399	42.9	176	40.6	223	45.0
Hearing	123	13.2	58	13.4	65	13.1
Speech	118	12.7	60	13.8	58	11.7
Physical	283	30.4	137	31.6	146	29.4
Intellectual	156	16.8	78	18.0	78	15.7
Emotional	83	8.9	41	9.4	42	8.5
Other	59	6.3	27	6.2	32	6.5
Rural						
Total	24,178	100.0	11,818	100.0	12,360	100.0
No disability	23,120	95.6	11,322	95.8	11,798	95.5
With a disability	1,058	4.4	496	4.2	562	4.5
Sight	465	44.0	203	40.9	262	46.6
Hearing	123	11.6	71	14.3	52	9.3
Speech	142	13.4	75	15.1	67	11.9
Physical	353	33.4	162	32.7	191	34.0
Intellectual	129	12.2	61	12.3	68	12.1
Emotional	125	11.8	65	13.1	60	10.7
Other	73	6.9	38	7.7	35	6.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.5 Disability and Economic Activity

Information on persons with disability (15 years and older) that are either economically active or economically not active by sex is presented in Table 6.2. The answer to the question of disability allows for multiple responses, so somebody who suffered from hearing loss can also suffer from speech disability. Also, somebody who is physically challenged can also be visually impaired. Out of the total number of 34,352 persons 15 years and older living in the Municipality, 1,726 persons are living with one disability type or more. Out of this number, 829 (48.0%) are economically active and 897(52.0%) economically not active. The employed and unemployed form 45.3 and 2.7 percent respectively of the total population of persons 15 years and older with disability (Table 6.2).

Out of the total number of 764 persons 15 years and older with sight disability, 51.0 percent are employed, 2.5 percent are unemployed and the rest who are economically not active constitute 46.5 percent. For persons living with physical disability, 66.7 percent are economically not active, 31.1 percent are employed while 2.2 percent are unemployed. Again, 29.4 percent of persons with intellectual disability are employed, 3.4 percent are unemployed and the remaining 67.2 percent are economically not active. About 47 percent of individuals who have other disabilities are employed, 7 percent unemployed and the rest (46.1%) economically not active (Table 6.2).

As indicated in Table 6.2, out of the total number of 784 males living with disability in the Municipality, 47.3 percent of them are employed, 2.4 percent are unemployed and 50.3 percent of them are economically not active. For the female population living with disability, 53.4 percent of them are economically not active, 3 percent are unemployed and the rest (43.6%) are employed.

Table 6.2: Persons 15 years and older with disability by economic activity status and sex

Sex/Disability type	All Status		Economically Active						Economically Not Active	
	Number	Percent	Total		Employed		Unemployed		Number	Percent
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
Both Sexes										
Total	34,352	100.0	22,839	66.5	21,482	62.5	1,357	4.0	11,513	33.5
No disability	32,626	100.0	22,010	67.5	20,700	63.4	1,310	4.0	10,616	32.5
With a disability	1,726	100.0	829	48.0	782	45.3	47	2.7	897	52.0
Sight	764	100.0	409	53.5	390	51.0	19	2.5	355	46.5
Hearing	214	100.0	114	53.3	111	51.9	3	1.4	100	46.7
Speech	203	100.0	86	42.4	80	39.4	6	3.0	117	57.6
Physical	588	100.0	196	33.3	183	31.1	13	2.2	392	66.7
Intellectual	235	100.0	77	32.8	69	29.4	8	3.4	158	67.2
Emotional	176	100.0	63	35.8	60	34.1	3	1.7	113	64.2
Other	115	100.0	62	53.9	54	47.0	8	7.0	53	46.1
Male										
Total	16,040	100.0	10,648	66.4	10,083	62.9	565	3.5	5,392	33.6
No disability	15,256	100.0	10,258	67.2	9,712	63.7	546	3.6	4,998	32.8
With a disability	784	100.0	390	49.7	371	47.3	19	2.4	394	50.3
Sight	328	100.0	168	51.2	162	49.4	6	1.8	160	48.8
Hearing	109	100.0	64	58.7	64	58.7	0	0.0	45	41.3
Speech	101	100.0	51	50.5	49	48.5	2	2.0	50	49.5
Physical	266	100.0	99	37.2	93	35.0	6	2.3	167	62.8
Intellectual	110	100.0	42	38.2	38	34.5	4	3.6	68	61.8
Emotional	90	100.0	35	38.9	33	36.7	2	2.2	55	61.1
Other	60	100.0	35	58.3	30	50.0	5	8.3	25	41.7

Table 6.2: Persons 15 years and older with disability by economic activity status and sex (Cont'd)

Sex/Disability type	All Status		Economically Active						Economically Not Active	
	Number	Percent	Total		Employed		Unemployed		Number	Percent
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
Female										
Total	18,312	100.0	12,191	66.6	11,399	62.2	792	4.3	6,121	33.4
No disability	17,370	100.0	11,752	67.7	10,988	63.3	764	4.4	5,618	32.3
With a disability	942	100.0	439	46.6	411	43.6	28	3.0	503	53.4
Sight	436	100.0	241	55.3	228	52.3	13	3.0	195	44.7
Hearing	105	100.0	50	47.6	47	44.8	3	2.9	55	52.4
Speech	102	100.0	35	34.3	31	30.4	4	3.9	67	65.7
Physical	322	100.0	97	30.1	90	28.0	7	2.2	225	69.9
Intellectual	125	100.0	35	28.0	31	24.8	4	3.2	90	72.0
Emotional	86	100.0	28	32.6	27	31.4	1	1.2	58	67.4
Other	55	100.0	27	49.1	24	43.6	3	5.5	28	50.9

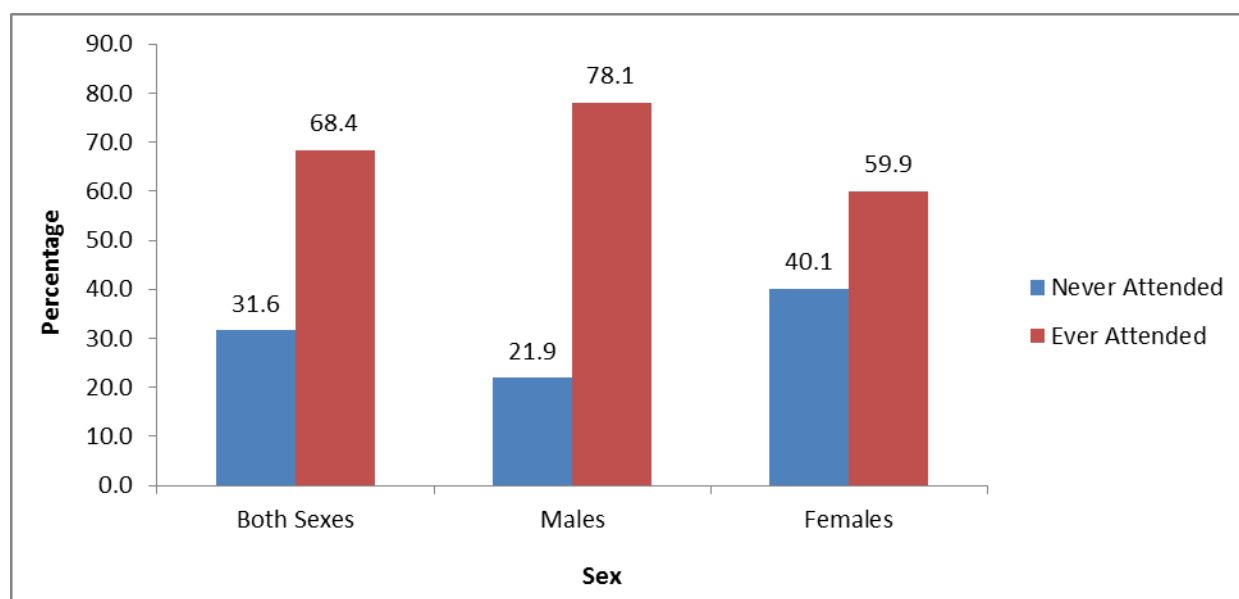
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.6 Disability and Education

According to United Nation’s convention on the rights of persons with disabilities, persons with disabilities should be guaranteed the right to inclusive education at all levels, regardless of age, without discrimination and on the basis of equal opportunity. There are 49,756 persons (3 years and older) in the Municipality out of which 1,955 (3.9%) are living with disability.

According to figure 6.1, there is higher percentage of disabled persons three (3) years and older who have ever attended school (68.4%) than those who have never attended school (31.6%). For the male population, there is a greater percentage who has ever attended school (78.1%) than those who have never attended school (21.9%). The same phenomenon exists for the female population where the majority of them have ever attended school (59.9%) as compared with those who have never attended school (40.1%).

Figure 6.1: Percentage of disabled persons 3 years and older by school attendance and sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Out of the 1,337 disabled persons three (3) years and older in the Municipality who have ever attended school, 34 percent reached middle school level and 31.3 reached primary school level. Less than one percent (0.2%) had postgraduate education, one percent had bachelor’s degree (Figure 6.2).

Out of the 618 disabled persons in the Municipality who never attended school, the physically challenged are in the majority (41.3%), followed by the blind (38.0%) and the intellectually disabled (18.1%). Two persons with sight disability had post graduate education and 9 had bachelor’s degrees. Apparently persons with sight disability attained the highest level of education among the disabled. Of the number of disabled who attained bachelors or higher level education all are males. Again, there are more males who have attended middle school than the females. On the other hand, there are more females who have attended primary school than the males (Appendix 2).

Information from Appendix 2 indicates that, among those who have attended school, persons with other disabilities constitute the majority (73.1%) with those having physical disability being the least (59.3%). Persons with physical disability form the majority (40.7%) of those who have never attended school with persons having other disabilities recording the least (26.9%).

Table 6.3: Population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education

Sex/Disability type	Number					Percent				
	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher
Both Sexes										
Total	49,756	6,760	3,977	30,623	8,396	100.0	13.6	8.0	61.5	16.9
No disability	47,801	6,142	3,920	29,571	8,168	100.0	12.8	8.2	61.9	17.1
With a disability	1,955	618	57	1,052	228	100.0	31.6	2.9	53.8	11.7
Sight	857	235	26	490	106	100.0	27.4	3.0	57.2	12.4
Hearing	244	98	6	120	20	100.0	40.2	2.5	49.2	8.2
Speech	246	99	11	111	25	100.0	40.2	4.5	45.1	10.2
Physical	627	255	6	300	66	100.0	40.7	1.0	47.8	10.5
Intellectual	278	112	7	142	17	100.0	40.3	2.5	51.1	6.1
Emotional	204	69	9	107	19	100.0	33.8	4.4	52.5	9.3
Other	130	35	1	78	16	100.0	26.9	0.8	60.0	12.3
Male										
Total	23,909	2,423	2,075	14,346	5,065	100.0	10.1	8.7	60.0	21.2
No disability	22,997	2,223	2,042	13,818	4,914	100.0	9.7	8.9	60.1	21.4
With a disability	912	200	33	528	151	100.0	21.9	3.6	57.9	16.6
Sight	377	67	14	233	63	100.0	17.8	3.7	61.8	16.7
Hearing	128	39	5	70	14	100.0	30.5	3.9	54.7	10.9
Speech	129	35	8	64	22	100.0	27.1	6.2	49.6	17.1
Physical	292	87	3	161	41	100.0	29.8	1.0	55.1	14.0
Intellectual	137	41	5	79	12	100.0	29.9	3.6	57.7	8.8
Emotional	104	26	3	62	13	100.0	25.0	2.9	59.6	12.5
Other	64	10	0	42	12	100.0	15.6	0.0	65.6	18.8
Female										
Total	25,847	4,337	1,902	16,277	3,331	100.0	16.8	7.4	63.0	12.9
No disability	24,804	3,919	1,878	15,753	3,254	100.0	15.8	7.6	63.5	13.1
With a disability	1,043	418	24	524	77	100.0	40.1	2.3	50.2	7.4
Sight	480	168	12	257	43	100.0	35.0	2.5	53.5	9.0
Hearing	116	59	1	50	6	100.0	50.9	0.9	43.1	5.2
Speech	117	64	3	47	3	100.0	54.7	2.6	40.2	2.6
Physical	335	168	3	139	25	100.0	50.1	0.9	41.5	7.5
Intellectual	141	71	2	63	5	100.0	50.4	1.4	44.7	3.5
Emotional	100	43	6	45	6	100.0	43.0	6.0	45.0	6.0
Other	66	25	1	36	4	100.0	37.9	1.5	54.5	6.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SEVEN

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

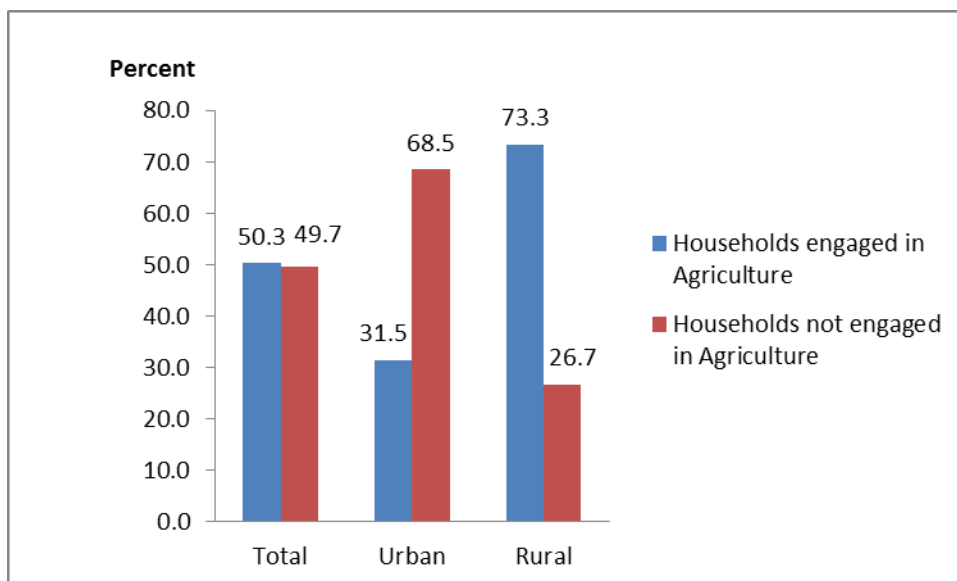
7.1 Introduction

Agriculture plays an important role in the development of a nation. Agriculture is the most important economic activity in Ghana and employs most of the labour force. It can significantly promote growth and reduce poverty in the Ghanaian economy. However, agricultural activity in Ghana is still largely on a subsistence level. Ghana therefore needs an agricultural revolution based on productivity to lift Ghanaians up from poverty and improve their livelihood. However, this requires that civil society organizations, the private sector, the media, decision makers and implementers play critical roles in carving this out. Data on agriculture is needed for planning in the agricultural sector. Data collected will expose the bottlenecks in the agricultural sector and how to remove those bottlenecks. Data was collected on households engaged in agriculture and the kind of agricultural activity they were engaged in. This chapter places emphasis on the agricultural activities in the Kpando Municipality, with the main focus on households in agriculture and types of farming activities.

7.2 Households in Agriculture

Households in agriculture refer to households with at least one member engaged in one agricultural activity or another. From figure 7.1 shows households in agriculture by type of locality. Out of a total of 13,439 households in the Municipality, 50.3 percent are engaged in agriculture. Agricultural households in urban localities constitute 31.5 of urban households. About seventy three percent (73.3%) of the total households in the rural localities are into agriculture.

Figure 7.1: Households in agriculture by type of locality



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.3 Type of Farming Activities

According to Table 7.1, the households engaged in agricultural activities in the Municipality are into many types of farming namely, growing of crops and trees, animal rearing and fish farming. About ninety percent (90.3%) of the agricultural households are engaged in crop farming, 43.3 percent are engaged in rearing of livestock, 0.3 percent is into tree planting and 0.1 percent is into fish farming. Households engaged in crop farming are higher in the rural areas (93.6%) than households in urban areas (83.9%).

Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and locality

Agricultural Activity	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	13,439	100.0	7,411	100.0	6,028	100.0
Households engaged in Agriculture						
Crop Farming	6,757	50.3	2,336	31.5	4,421	73.3
Tree Planting	6,101	90.3	1,961	83.9	4,140	93.6
Livestock Rearing	22	0.3	10	0.4	12	0.3
Fish Farming	2,923	43.3	844	36.1	2,079	47.0
	6	0.1	5	0.2	1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.4 Types of livestock and other animals reared

Livestock rearing is the second most important agricultural activity in the Municipality both in the rural and urban areas. According to Table 7.2, a total number of 73,377 livestock are kept by 4,519 farmers with an average of 16 animals per keeper.

Over half (55.5%) of all livestock kept in the Municipality are chicken. This is followed by goats (23.5%) and sheep (5.9%). Cattle population in the Municipality is only 3,319 representing 4.5 percent of the total number of livestock.

Most of the people engaged in animal husbandry are keeping chicken followed by goat. About 539 persons keep sheep the third most important job in the animal husbandry business in the Municipality. Cattle herders are 119. In terms of number of animals per keeper, inland fishing tops the list with 1000 fish per keeper, followed by fish farming (209) and snail keeping (138). There are 28 cattle per keeper.

Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock, other animals and keepers

All types	Number of Animals	Number of keepers	Average Animal per Keeper
Total	73,377	4,519	16
Animals			
Cattle	3,319	119	28
Goat	17,233	1,557	11
Grass-cutter	98	11	9
Pig	1,973	55	36
Rabbit	61	12	5
Sheep	4,308	539	8
Birds/Poultry			
Chicken	40,716	1,986	21
Dove	66	10	7
Duck	957	91	11
Guinea fowl	1,086	64	17
Ostrich	253	6	42
Turkey	91	7	13
Fish			
Fish farming	1,043	5	209
Inland fishing	1,000	1	1,000
Marine fishing	0	0	0
Snail & Silk Worm			
Snail	690	5	138
Silk worm	190	11	17
Beehives			
Beehives	32	4	8
Other	261	36	7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER EIGHT

HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1 Introduction

Housing is an integral part of economic development. The delivery of housing worldwide has however not been able to meet the demand of the populace. This chapter highlights the housing stock and conditions, type of dwelling, holding and tenancy arrangement, construction materials, room occupancy, access to utilities and household facilities, main sources of water for drinking and for other domestic use, bathing and toilet facilities that exist in the Municipality.

8.2 Housing Stock

The United Nations defines a house as a structurally separate and independent place of abode such that a person or group of persons can isolate themselves from the hazards of climate such as storms and the sun.

Information from Table 8.1 indicates that, there are 9,636 houses in the Municipality of which the rural houses are more (51.8%) than the urban houses (48.2%). The average household per house is 1.4 which is higher than the regional average of 1.2. Out of the total number of 13,439 households in the Municipality, 55.1 percent are found in the urban areas while the remaining 44.9 percent are found in rural areas. The average household per house in the urban area is therefore 1.6 higher than the average household per house in the rural area 1.2. The population per house is 5.6 which are relatively higher than the regional figure of 5.2. For population per house by locality, urban areas have more (6.4) persons per house while the rural areas have 4.8 persons per house. The average household size in the Municipality is 4.0, which is lower than the regional figure of 4.3. Rural and urban average household size has the same figure of 4.0.

Table 8.1: Stock of houses and households by type of locality

Categories	Total country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	2,118,252	53,736	55	45
Total household population	24,076,327	2,086,567	52,754	54.8	45.2
Number of houses	3,392,745	399,953	9,636	48.2	51.8
Number of households	5,467,054	495,600	13,439	55.1	44.9
Average households per house	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.2
Population per house	7.3	5.3	5.6	6.4	4.8
Average household size	4.5	4.3	4	4	4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3 Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy Arrangement

Dwelling is very important for human survival. The type of dwelling and its facilities used by households influences their wellbeing and security. The 2010 PHC, data collected on the type of dwelling, holding and tenancy arrangement for planning purposes.

8.3.1 Type of Dwelling

Information presented in Table 8.2 shows that there are 13,439 dwelling units in the Municipality. Compound houses form the majority (51.7%) of the dwelling units which is followed by separate houses (33.0%). This phenomenon is the same at the Regional level where compound house constitute the highest dwelling unit (44.2%), followed by separate houses (42.8%). Other dwelling units constitute the least type of dwelling units in the Municipality.

It is seen that more male headed households (33.3%) dwell in separate houses than female headed households (32.4%) on the one hand. On the other hand, more female headed households (53.1%) dwell in compound houses than male headed households (50.7%).

There are also a higher percentage of compound houses (63.4%) in the urban centres than the rural areas (37.4%) of the Municipality. Similarly, separate houses accounted for 42.6 percent of the type of dwelling units in rural areas, compared to urban areas (25.1%).

Table 8.2: Type of occupied dwelling unit by sex of household head and type of locality

Type of dwelling	Total country	Region	District					
			Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	495,600	13,439	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	212,170	4,429	33.0	33.3	32.4	25.1	42.6
Semi-detached house	391,548	33,286	1,150	8.6	8.4	8.8	8.6	8.5
Flat/Apartment	256,355	7,668	234	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.3	2.3
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	219,276	6,952	51.7	50.7	53.1	63.4	37.4
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	15,705	469	3.5	4.1	2.6	0.4	7.3
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	2,781	64	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.9
Tent	10,343	989	18	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Improvised home (kiosk/container e.t.c.)	90,934	1,198	44	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	1,157	60	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5
Uncompleted building	66,624	858	17	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	9,846	512	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3.2 Ownership of Dwelling

Table 8.3 shows ownership status of dwelling by sex of household head and type of locality. Dwellings owned by household member form the majority (48.8%) of house ownership status in the Municipality. This is followed by houses owned by other private individual (24.8%) and those owned by relative (not a household member) (21.1%).

Dwelling units owned by household member, are mostly used by a higher percentage of male headed households (50.2%) than female headed households (46.8). There are more female headed households (26.1%) living in dwelling units owned by relative who is not a household member than male headed households (17.6%).

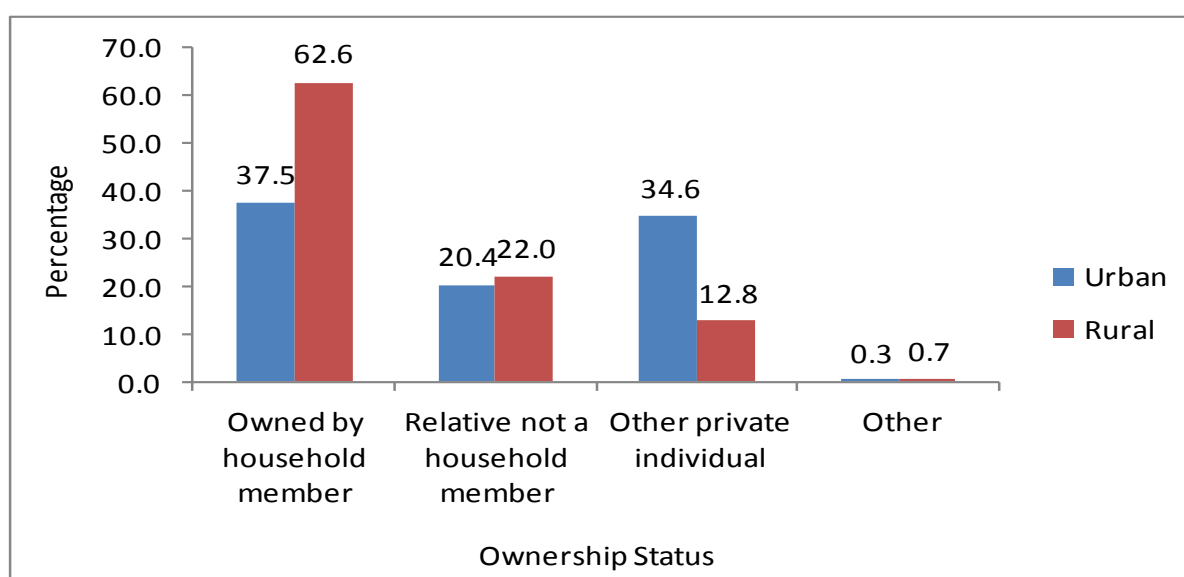
Table 8.3: Ownership status of dwelling by sex of household head and type of locality

Ownership status	District							
	Total		Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
	Country	Region	Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	495,600	13,439	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned by household member	2,883,236	304,481	6,554	48.8	50.2	46.8	37.5	62.6
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	3,075	204	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.4	0.4
Relative not a household member	851,630	91,956	2,837	21.1	17.6	26.1	20.4	22.0
Other private individual	1,439,021	81,191	3,333	24.8	26.1	22.9	34.6	12.8
Private employer	83,610	3,475	99	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.8	0.6
Other private agency	21,123	1,419	65	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.8	0.1
Public/Government ownership	118,804	8,003	282	2.1	2.6	1.4	3.3	0.6
Other	24,000	2,000	65	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

From figure 8.1, it is observed that dwelling units owned by household member represent a large percentage of houses in the rural areas (62.6%) than in the urban areas (37.5%). Again, houses owned by other private individual are more (34.6%) in the urban centres than in the rural areas (12.8%).

Figure 8.1: Ownership status of dwelling by locality



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4 Construction Materials

8.4.1 Construction Material for Outer wall

According to Table 8.4, cement blocks or concrete (49.0%) was the most preferred material used to construct the outer wall of houses in the Municipality, followed by mud brick or earth (45.6%) In the rural areas mud brick or earth (56.5%) was the most preferred material followed by cement block or concrete (36.2%). It is significant to note that palm leaf or thatch (grass) or raffia ranked third in order of preference for the materials used in constructing the outer wall of houses in the rural areas.

Table 8.4: Main construction material for outer wall of dwelling unit by type of locality

Material for Outer wall	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	550,006	14,258	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/Earth	1,991,540	264,357	6,502	45.6	36.6	56.5
Wood	200,594	4,900	124	0.9	0.7	1.1
Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos	43,708	3,131	97	0.7	0.6	0.8
Stone	11,330	1,172	20	0.1	0.2	0.1
Burnt bricks	38,237	3,183	57	0.4	0.5	0.3
Cement blocks/Concrete	3,342,462	250,762	6,987	49.0	59.6	36.2
Landcrete	104,270	7,772	164	1.2	1.6	0.6
Bamboo	8,206	819	35	0.2	0.1	0.4
Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia	38,054	11,454	246	1.7	0.0	3.8
Other	39,206	2,456	26	0.2	0.2	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.2 Construction Material for the Floor

Table 8.5 indicates that, cement/concrete is the main construction material used by majority (87.0%) for the floor of dwellings in the Municipality. Second are earth/mud used by 10.6 percent of dwellings in the Municipality. The use of cement/concrete for the floor in the Municipality which stands at 87.0 percent is higher than the regional figure of 80.2 percent. However, burnt bricks and other constructional materials for the floor form the least percentage (0.2%) of construction materials for housing floor in the Municipality.

Cement/concrete is more commonly used as construction material for the floor in the urban areas (92.3%) than in the rural areas (80.6%). Earth/mud is another type of construction material used for the housing floor and it is more common in the rural areas (17.3%) than in the urban areas (5.1%).

Table 8.5: Main construction materials for the floor of dwelling unit by type of locality

Materials for the floor	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	495,600	13,439	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/Mud	872,161	87,880	1,420	10.6	5.1	17.3
Cement/Concrete	4,255,611	397,467	11,693	87.0	92.3	80.6
Stone	32,817	1,842	67	0.5	0.4	0.7
Burnt brick	6,537	424	1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Wood	52,856	464	21	0.2	0.1	0.2
Vinyl tiles	57,032	1,237	72	0.5	0.9	0.1
Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/Marble tiles	88,500	3,754	100	0.7	0.6	0.9
Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles	85,973	1,283	35	0.3	0.4	0.1
Other	15,567	1,249	30	0.2	0.3	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.3 Construction Material for Roofing

Table 8.6 shows the main roofing material used for the dwelling units in the Municipality and in the locality. Table 8.6 indicates that most (86.1%) of the dwelling units in the Municipality are roofed with metal sheets. Second is thatch or palm leaf or raffia .used by 9.5 percent of dwellings units in the Municipality.

Metal sheet used as roofing materials is more common (91.5%) in the urban areas than in the rural areas (79.7%). More dwellings in the rural areas (16.3%) roofed with thatch or palm leaf or raffia than in the urban centres (3.9%).

Table 8.6: Main construction material for roofing of dwelling unit by type of locality

Main Roofing material	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	550,006	14,258	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/Mud bricks/Earth	80,644	3,576	61	0.4	0.2	0.7
Wood	45,547	3,000	64	0.4	0.3	0.6
Metal sheet	4,152,259	388,664	12,281	86.1	91.5	79.7
Slate/Asbestos	759,039	41,055	288	2.0	2.8	1.0
Cement/Concrete	141,072	4,810	126	0.9	0.9	0.9
Roofing tile	31,456	1,603	13	0.1	0.1	0.0
Bamboo	71,049	1,254	9	0.1	0.0	0.1
Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia	500,606	102,769	1,360	9.5	3.9	16.3
Other	35,935	3,275	56	0.4	0.3	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5 Room Occupancy

8.5.1 Household Size and Room Occupancy

The 2010 PHC gathered data that could be used to determine the extent of overcrowding of households occupying dwelling units. As it is internationally accepted the ideal occupancy level is two persons per room and any figure above the threshold is regarded as evidence of overcrowding, which has both health and social implications (2010 PHC Volta Region Report).

It can be deduced from Table 8.7 that, a little over half (50.1%) of all the households in the Municipality sleep in single rooms and 31.2 percent sleep in two rooms. Three out of thousand households lived in nine or more rooms.

For single person households, 88.5 percent of them occupy one room; nearly ten percent (9.7%) occupy two rooms. Almost two-thirds (64.3%) of two person households occupy one room, 32.3 percent occupied two rooms. As the household size increases the number of rooms occupied increases. A little over one-fifths (20.8%) of ten or more person households occupy five rooms. Eleven out of thousand nine-member households occupied nine or more rooms.

Table 8.7: Household size and number of sleeping rooms occupied in dwelling unit

Household size	Total		Number of sleeping rooms								
	Number	Percent	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more
Total	13,439	100.0	50.1	31.2	9.7	5.1	1.8	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.3
1	2,702	100.0	88.5	9.7	1.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	1,978	100.0	64.3	32.3	1.9	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1
3	2,020	100.0	54.2	35.6	7.8	1.6	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
4	1,961	100.0	44.4	38.6	11.6	3.7	1.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1
5	1,604	100.0	33.5	44.7	12.8	5.5	2.1	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.1
6	1,202	100.0	27.0	42.7	17.1	9.0	2.7	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.0
7	721	100.0	16.5	39.4	20.1	14.4	5.0	3.2	0.8	0.3	0.3
8	451	100.0	13.5	37.5	22.8	17.1	3.5	4.0	0.9	0.7	0.0
9	282	100.0	11.7	19.5	27.3	23.0	8.2	7.1	1.8	0.4	1.1
10+	518	100.0	4.6	14.9	22.8	20.8	13.9	10.8	2.5	5.4	4.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6 Access to Utilities and Household Facilities

8.6.1 Lighting

From Table 8.8, the main source of lighting for households in the Municipality is electricity from the mains used by (65.2 percent of households followed by kerosene lamp (25.2%) and flashlight / torch (7.8%). In the rural areas kerosene lamps are the main source of lighting for over one-third (35.3%) of households. Flashlight or torch used in the rural areas (10.5%) is higher than in the urban areas (5.7%). Electricity (private generator) use was more pronounced in the rural areas than in the urban areas.

Table 8.8: Main source of lighting of dwelling unit by type of locality

Main source of light	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	495,600	13,439	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	245,583	8,764	65.2	75.6	52.4
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	3,923	91	0.7	0.5	0.9
Kerosene lamp	971,807	200,064	3,386	25.2	17.0	35.3
Gas lamp	9,378	799	21	0.2	0.1	0.2
Solar energy	9,194	783	10	0.1	0.1	0.1
Candle	41,214	2,239	91	0.7	0.8	0.5
Flashlight/Torch	858,651	39,881	1,051	7.8	5.7	10.5
Firewood	13,241	1,474	16	0.1	0.2	0.0
Crop residue	4,623	425	2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	11,739	429	7	0.1	0.1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6.2 Source of cooking fuel

According to Table 8.9, the main source of cooking fuel in the Municipality is charcoal used by 44.1 percent of households followed by wood (40.6%). Gas is third with 10.5 percent. Wood usage is more common in the rural areas (70.8%) than urban areas (16.1%), and charcoal usage is more common in the urban areas (63.3%) than in the rural areas (20.6%).

For cooking space, separate room for exclusive use by households form the highest proportion (33.6%) followed by open space in compound (22.0%) Third is a structure with roof but without walls used by 18.8 percent of households. In the rural areas most people cook under structures with roofs but without walls (30.3%), followed by separate room for exclusive use of household (29.3%) and open space in compound (19.5%).

Table 8.9: Main source of cooking fuel, and cooking space used by households

Source of cooking fuel/cooking space	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Main source of cooking fuel for household						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	13,439	100.0	100.0	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	12,888	485	3.6	3.9	3.2
Wood	2,197,083	283,048	5,459	40.6	16.1	70.8
Gas	996,518	46,084	1,406	10.5	15.9	3.8
Electricity	29,794	972	17	0.1	0.1	0.2
Kerosene	29,868	2,512	74	0.6	0.6	0.5
Charcoal	1,844,290	146,677	5,932	44.1	63.3	20.6
Crop residue	45,292	2,419	65	0.5	0.1	1.0
Saw dust	8,000	389	1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Animal waste	2,332	104	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	7,759	507	0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table 8.9: Main source of cooking fuel, and cooking space used by households (cont'd)

Source of cooking fuel/cooking space	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Cooking space used by household						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	13,439	100.0	100.0	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	21,127	602	4.5	5.1	3.7
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	173,544	4,522	33.6	37.1	29.3
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	17,362	624	4.6	5.2	4.0
Enclosure without roof	117,614	9,352	168	1.3	0.8	1.9
Structure with roof but without walls (Bedroom/Hall/Living room)	349,832	97,942	2,521	18.8	9.4	30.3
Verandah	74,525	17,049	309	2.3	2.9	1.6
Open space in compound	1,173,946	51,288	1,630	12.1	15.3	8.3
Other	1,115,464	106,104	2,959	22.0	24.0	19.5
Other	21,007	1,832	104	0.8	0.2	1.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.7 Main Source of Water for Drinking and for Other Domestic Use

Table 8.10 presents information on the main source of water for drinking and other domestic use by households. Pipe borne water outside dwelling is the main source of drinking water for 29.1 percent of households in the Municipality, followed by borehole or pump or tube well (16.6%). Pipe borne water inside dwelling formed 13.3 percent of the main source of drinking water. A significant number of households (10.6%) use rivers or streams as their source of drinking water. Also 3.4 percent of all households in the Municipality used dug out, lake, pond, canal or dam. Bore hole / pump tube / well (32.2%) formed the most popular source of drinking water in the rural areas, followed by public stand pipe (22.3 %). The use of river or stream by households as drinking water and other domestic use is more common in rural areas (18.5%) than in urban areas (4.1%). Also, dugout, pond, lake, canal or dam use is more common in the rural areas (6.7%) than urban areas (0.8%).

Pipe born water outside dwelling units constitutes the major source of water for other domestic use for 25.7 percent of households followed by streams or rivers (16%). In the rural areas rivers or streams form the major source of water (26.9%) for other domestic use followed by bore holes or pumps or tube wells (24.5%). The third major source of water for other domestic use is public tap stand pipe (21%).

Table 8.10: Main source of water of dwelling unit for drinking and other domestic purposes

Sources of water	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Main source of drinking water for household						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	13,439	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	36,536	1,791	13.3	21.7	3.0
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	93,019	3,916	29.1	43.9	11.0
Public tap/Standpipe	712,375	95,209	2,142	15.9	10.7	22.3
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,267,688	81,286	2,229	16.6	3.9	32.2
Protected well	321,091	22,577	296	2.2	3.8	0.3
Rain water	39,438	15,627	456	3.4	3.6	3.2
Protected spring	19,345	1,626	28	0.2	0.2	0.2
Bottled water	20,261	761	19	0.1	0.2	0.1
Sachet water	490,283	16,196	540	4.0	6.0	1.6
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	58,400	2,120	16	0.1	0.2	0.0
Unprotected well	112,567	24,012	111	0.8	1.0	0.6
Unprotected spring	12,222	2,677	10	0.1	0.0	0.1
River/Stream	502,804	81,663	1,421	10.6	4.1	18.5
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	76,448	21,897	463	3.4	0.8	6.7
Other	3,972	394	1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Main source of water for other domestic use of household						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	13,439	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	36,186	1,872	13.9	22.7	3.2
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	74,062	3,452	25.7	38.7	9.7
Public tap/Standpipe	704,293	83,508	2,024	15.1	10.3	21.0
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,280,465	73,484	1,797	13.4	4.3	24.5
Protected well	465,775	38,510	585	4.4	7.6	0.3
Rain water	39,916	14,834	602	4.5	5.0	3.8
Protected spring	18,854	1,986	31	0.2	0.2	0.3
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	100,048	2,325	27	0.2	0.3	0.1
Unprotected well	152,055	38,472	286	2.1	2.5	1.7
Unprotected spring	15,738	2,942	19	0.1	0.1	0.2
River/Stream	588,590	100,918	2,152	16.0	7.2	26.9
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	96,422	27,098	577	4.3	1.2	8.1
Other	10,302	1,275	15	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.8 Bathing and Toilet Facilities

Table 8.11 shows the type of toilet and bathing facilities used by households in the Municipality. Most (44.4%) households in the Municipality use public toilet which, can be KVIP, WC, Pit, pan latrine or any other type. The second common type of toilet facility used by households in the Municipality is KVIP (18.6%). A little over fifteen percent (15.1%) of households in the Municipality had no toilet facilities. Water closet usage had not caught up with households in the Municipality yet. Only 7.3 percent of the households used water closet toilet. Bucket or pan latrines are being phased out. This is reflected in the percentage of bucket or pan latrines still used in the Municipality (0.3%). Lack of toilet facilities was more pronounced in the rural areas (26.7%) than urban areas (5.7%). Also, pit latrines are more

used in the rural areas (17.7%) than urban areas (10.5%). Still public toilets enjoyed the highest usage (41.3%) in the rural areas by households.

Shared open cubicle (24%) is the most preferred type of bathing facility used in the Municipality, followed by shared separate bathroom in the same house(29.1%) and own bathroom for exclusive use (29.1%). In the rural areas, 31.5 percent of households had their own bathrooms for exclusive use. About 23.2 percent shared separate bathrooms in the same house. About 20.6% percent of all households in the rural areas used shared open cubicle as a bathing facility.

Table 8.11: Bathing facility and toilet facilities used by household

Toilet facility/ Bathing facility	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Toilet facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	13,439	100.0	100.0	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	137,522	2,028	15.1	5.7	26.7
W.C.	839,611	29,799	978	7.3	11.0	2.7
Pit latrine	1,040,883	112,196	1,844	13.7	10.5	17.7
KVIP	572,824	63,237	2,503	18.6	24.9	10.9
Bucket/Pan	40,678	2,393	45	0.3	0.5	0.1
Public toilet (WC/KVIP/PitPan/ etc)	1,893,291	148,740	5,971	44.4	47.0	41.3
Other	23,385	1,713	70	0.5	0.4	0.7
Bathing facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	13,439	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	168,731	3,906	29.1	27.1	31.5
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	111,402	3,914	29.1	33.9	23.2
Private open cubicle	381,979	49,908	934	6.9	4.5	10.0
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	98,801	3,222	24.0	26.7	20.6
Public bath house	140,501	3,408	221	1.6	2.8	0.2
Bathroom in another house	187,337	19,847	495	3.7	2.2	5.5
Open space around house	372,556	39,498	603	4.5	2.6	6.8
River/Pond/Lake/Dam	14,234	1,281	12	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	16,276	2,724	132	1.0	0.1	2.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.9 Method of Waste Disposal

Table 8.12 shows the main method of solid and liquid waste disposal used by households in the Municipality. Information from Table 8.12 indicates that most households (36.2%) in the Municipality dump their refuse into public containers. Others dump their refuse into open space (30.6%). A substantial number of households (17.6%) burned their rubbish. Only 4.6% of households had their rubbish collected.

A little over two-fifths (42.6%) of households in the Municipality threw their liquid waste unto the compound. Some households (31.7%) threw their liquid waste into the street or outside. A further 14.5 percent pour their liquid waste into gutters. Liquid waste disposal through the drainage system into a gutter is more pronounced in the urban areas (8.6%) than in the rural areas (1.0%). The same applies to liquid waste disposal through drainage system into a pit (soak away).

Table 8.12: Method of rubbish and liquid waste disposal by households

	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Method of rubbish disposal by household						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	13,439	100.0	100.0	100.0
Collected	785,889	30,430	624	4.6	3.3	6.4
Burned by household	584,820	78,604	2,365	17.6	18.2	16.8
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	82,361	4,870	36.2	63.9	2.2
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	204,656	4,110	30.6	7.6	58.9
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	67,801	739	5.5	2.8	8.8
Buried by household	182,615	26,014	588	4.4	3.7	5.2
Other	53,805	5,734	143	1.1	0.5	1.8
Method of liquid waste disposal by household						
Total	5,467,054	495,600	13,439	100.0	100.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	4,906	350	2.6	2.1	3.2
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	12,540	694	5.2	8.6	1.0
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	11,493	212	1.6	2.3	0.7
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	154,009	4,254	31.7	29.2	34.7
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	46,100	1,943	14.5	16.4	12.1
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	258,942	5,725	42.6	39.9	46.0
Other	38,294	7,610	261	1.9	1.6	2.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER NINE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

9.1 Introduction

The formulation and implementation of development policies are often driven by data. The Municipal specific demographic and socioeconomic information from the 2010 Population and Housing Census could inform the goals and objectives of policies, targets to be achieved, and strategies adopted for achieving such targets.

9.2 Summary of Findings

9.2.1 Demographic Characteristics

According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, the total population of the Municipality stands at 53,736 with males constituting 48.2 percent whilst females form the remaining 51.8 percent. The male population is a little higher than the female population from age groups 0 – 4 up to age group 15 – 19 years.

The population pyramid shows a broad base which tapers upwards as the age increases. The trend in the total fertility rate (TFR) in the Municipality (3.0) indicates that the Municipality is experiencing a slow demographic transition like the rest of the country.

9.2.2 Household Size, Composition and Structure

The number of households in the Municipality stands at 52,754. Children (son / daughter) constitute 37.5 percent of the total household population in the Municipality. This is followed by household heads (25.5%), with the least being adopted/foster children (0.4%). The highest percentage (23.9%) of the household population, fall under the nuclear household type (Head, spouse(s), children).

Married persons constitute the majority (39.5%) of persons 12 years and older in the Municipality which is followed by persons who are never married (39.0%) with the least being persons who are separated (4.0%). The widowed form the highest percentage (48.2%) of persons with no education. Married persons form the majority (56.0%) of the employed population with separated persons being the least employed (5.2%).

Ghanaians represent 98.4 percent of the population in the Municipality while the remaining 1.6 percent are non-Ghanaians (other ECOWAS nationals), Africans other than those from ECOWAS and Others.

Christians (Catholic, Protestants, Pentecostal/Charismatic and other Christians) constitute the highest percentage (89.3%) of the population in the Municipality.

More than four-fifths (85.5%) of the population of the Municipality (11 years and older), are literate with the remaining 14.5 percent being illiterate. The highest percentage (46.4%) of

the population currently attending school are in primary school whilst post middle/secondary schools recorded the least percentage of less than one (0.7%).

9.2.3 Economic Activity

The economically active population (labour force) represents 66.5 percent of the total population of the Municipality. The agriculture, forestry and fishing industry employs the majority (32.3%) of the population. Majority (70.7%) of the employed population are self-employed without employee(s). Private informal sector employs the majority (85.5%) of the economically active population.

9.2.4 Information Communication Technology

There are 16,649 persons that own mobile phones, representing 43.7 percent of the total population of persons 12 years and older in the Kpando Municipality. A little over one in twenty-five (4.1 %) of the population 12 years and older in the Municipality have access to or use internet services. There are 13,439 households in the Municipality out of which 2.5 percent have fixed telephone lines. About four percent (3.8 %) of households in the Municipality have desktop/laptop computers.

9.2.5 Disability

There are 1,988 persons living with disability representing 3.7 percent of the total population of the Municipality. Sight disability (43.5%) is the highest form of disability type in the Municipality. Persons living with disability constitute 3.1 percent of the total urban population.

There is relatively higher percentage of females (3.2%) living with disability in the urban areas than the males (3.1%). A total of 1,726 persons are living with one disability type or the other. Out of this number, 782 (45.3%) are employed, 47 (2.7%) are unemployed and 897 (52.0%) are economically not active. Out of the number of those living with disability, 618 persons (31.6%) have never attended school.

9.2.6 Agricultural Activity

There are a total of 13,439 households in the Municipality out of which 6,757 households (50.3%) are engaged in agriculture. A little over nine-tenths (90.3%) of agricultural households are engaged in crop farming. Those engaged in livestock rearing constitute (43.3%). Chicken form the majority (55.5%) of livestock kept in the Municipality.

9.2.7 Housing Conditions

There are 9,636 houses in the Municipality of which the rural housing stock is more (51.8%) than the urban housing stock (48.2%).

Compound houses form the majority (51.7%) of the dwelling units, followed by separate houses (33.0%).

Dwellings owned by a household member form the majority (48.8%) of house ownership status in the Municipality.

Cement blocks or concrete (49.0%) is the main material used to construct the outer wall of houses in the Municipality, followed by mud brick or earth (45.6%).

Cement / concrete (87.0%) and earth/mud (10.6%) are the main construction material for the floors of dwelling units in the Municipality.

Most of the dwelling units in the Municipality (86.1%) are roofed with metal sheets.

A little over half of all the households in the Municipality sleep in single rooms, 31.2 percent sleep in two rooms.

The main source of lighting for households in the Municipality is electricity from the mains (65.2%) followed by kerosene lamp (25.2%) and flashlight torch (7.8%).

9.3 Recommendations

9.3.1 Population Size, Growth and Structure

The rapid urbanization of the Municipality means that more infrastructure and facilities need to be put in place if the standard of living of the people should be raised. Also city planners have more work to do in the area of drawing a good scheme (layout of buildings and roads) to benefit the status of a modern Municipality.

The population pyramid shows a broad base which tapers upwards as the age increases. This means that life expectancy in the Municipality is very low. More work needs to be done to improve sanitation in the Municipality and to educate the people on the kind of diet they eat. Also education should be intensified on the dangers of applying chemical fertilizers to crops and other dangerous practices which put the health of the population at risk.

9.3.2 Fertility

The total fertility rate (TFR) in the Municipality is 3.0. This gives an indication that the Municipality is experiencing a slow demographic transition like the rest of the country. To sustain the transition, there is the need to continue with, and intensify, fertility education and family planning programmes.

9.3.3 Occupation and Industry

The report shows that there is a shortage of professionals, technicians, plant and machine operators and assemblers in the Municipality. These categories of workers are needed for rapid industrialization of the Municipality which will in turn promote economic growth. The economy is still largely agrarian (32.3%). The population should be sensitized to go more into manufacturing so that it will grow. The government should create the enabling environment for the manufacturing sector to grow.

9.3.4 ICT Usage

Mobile phone ownership (43.7%) and internet facility usage (4.1%) are still low in the Municipality. Similarly, laptop / desktop computer ownership (4.2%) is very low in the Municipality. The Assembly should educate the people on the advantages of the use of ICT. The Central Government should intensify its programme of distributing laptops to schools in order to increase children's access to computers at an early stage.

9.3.5 Disability

Sight disability is the most common type of disability (43.5%) in the Municipality, followed by physical disability (32.0%). These two conditions can be prevented if proper measures are

put in place. Trachoma and river blindness can be prevented by keeping a clean environment and spraying known areas where the parasite exists with anti-parasitic chemicals. The Government should intensify its education on the prevention and treatment of eye diseases.

9.3.6 Households engaged in agriculture

The percentage of households engaged in tree planting (0.3%) and fish farming (0.0%) is very small. This is not good for the Municipality since more trees need to be planted to make up for the deforestation which is taking place in the Municipality. Trees serve as a check against erosion and destruction of property by winds. Also, fish farming should be encouraged in order to increase the protein source for the population. It also serves as a job opportunity for some people.

9.3.7 Housing conditions

The proportion of households living in compound houses is too much. This does not allow for hygienic living. The Municipal Assembly should build some low-cost decent houses for families to move into.

Palm leaf, thatch (grass) and raffia (3.8%) are still used to a large extent in the rural areas for building. The Government should alleviate the poverty of the rural folk so that they can put up more decent buildings. Alternatively, the Assembly should put up affordable houses for the rural folk.

9.3.8 Utilities and household facilities

The use of kerosene for lighting (25.2%) in the rural areas is quite high. This means that the Government electrification programme in the Municipality does not go far enough. More efforts should be made in that direction. Charcoal (44.1%) is the main source of cooking fuel in the Municipality. This, if not checked can lead to deforestation. The Assembly should intensify education on the use of gas and make it cheaper for the people so that more people can use gas.

9.3.9 Source of Water

Quite a significant proportion of people in the rural areas of the Municipality still drink from rivers or streams (18.5%) dug out, pond, lake, dam or canals (6.7%).

There should be more intervention from both the central and local government in the area of water supply for the people.

9.3.10 Toilet facilities

The number of households with no toilet facilities is very high (15.1%). The Municipal Assembly should enforce the regulation requiring each house to have its own toilet facilities very rigorously. The method by which people dispose their solid and liquid waste in the Municipality is not good. Most people throw their rubbish unto a public open space (30.6%) or dump it indiscriminately (5.5%). The Assembly should provide more containers for the collection of rubbish. Also, most people in the Municipality throw their liquid waste unto the street (31.7%) or throw it into the gutter (14.5%). Others throw it unto the compound (42.6%). The Assembly should strictly enforce its building regulations whereby residents should have their own sewage system which flows into the public sewage system.

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APPENDICES

Table A1: Household composition by type of locality

	Total country	Region	District		
			Total	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,136	13,439	13,439	7,411	6,028
Household with head and a spouse only	208340	441	441	245	196
Household with head and multiple spouse only	0	0	0	0	0
Household with head spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only	1,337,416	2,699	2,699	1,416	1,283
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	762,847	1,517	1,517	811	706
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	47,570	139	139	101	38
Household with head spouse(s) and other composition	165,052	547	547	326	221
Head only	960,700	2,702	2,702	1,522	1,180
Household with head and biological/adopted children only	707,214	1,910	1,910	1048	862
Household with head biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	603,295	1,701	1,701	885	816
Household with head biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	41,189	104	104	59	45
Household with head and other composition but no spouse	633,513	1,679	1,679	998	681

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A2: Highest level of education by sex and disability type

	Total	Never attended	Nursery	Kinder-garten	Primary	JSS/JHS	Middle	SSS/SHS	Secondary	Voc/Tech/Comm	Post middle /secondary certificate	Post-secondary diploma	Bachelor or degree	Post graduate (Cert. Diploma Masters PHD etc.)
Both sexes														
Total	49,756	6,760	1,129	2,848	13,441	10,227	6,955	3,428	621	1,743	952	1,049	514	89
No disability	47,801	6,142	1,112	2,808	13,022	10,049	6,500	3,377	584	1,688	909	1,023	501	86
With a disability	1,955	618	17	40	419	178	455	51	37	55	43	26	13	3
Sight	857	235	6	20	194	74	222	26	14	24	19	12	9	2
Hearing	244	98	2	4	54	26	40	5	6	2	5	2	0	0
Speech	246	99	4	7	48	25	38	10	4	4	3	3	1	0
Physical	627	255	2	4	113	37	150	8	11	19	14	11	3	0
Intellectual	278	112	3	4	58	38	46	5	1	2	4	4	0	1
Emotional	204	69	4	5	48	15	44	2	3	6	6	1	1	0
Other	130	35	0	1	30	15	33	2	2	5	2	3	2	0
Male														
Total	23,909	2,423	595	1,480	6,289	4,722	3,335	1,867	433	1,060	506	711	410	78
No disability	22,997	2,223	584	1,458	6,088	4,644	3,086	1,836	406	1,028	478	692	399	75
With a disability	912	200	11	22	201	78	249	31	27	32	28	19	11	3
Sight	377	67	2	12	90	29	114	9	13	13	11	6	9	2
Hearing	128	39	2	3	29	13	28	4	4	1	4	1	0	0
Speech	129	35	3	5	28	13	23	10	3	3	2	3	1	0
Physical	292	87	2	1	63	13	85	6	7	9	9	9	1	0
Intellectual	137	41	3	2	33	16	30	4	0	2	1	4	0	1
Emotional	104	26	2	1	24	8	30	2	2	4	3	1	1	0
Other	64	10	0	0	11	9	22	2	2	4	2	2	0	0

Table A2: Highest level of education by sex and disability type (Cont'd)

	Total	Never attended	Nursery	Kinder-garten	Primary	JSS/ JHS	Middle	SSS/ SHS	Secondary	Voc/ Tech/ Comm	Post middle /secondary certificate	Post- secondary diploma	Bachel or degree	Post graduate (Cert. Diploma Masters PHD etc.)
Female														
Total	25,847	4,337	534	1,368	7,152	5,505	3,620	1,561	188	683	446	338	104	11
No disability	24,804	3,919	528	1,350	6,934	5,405	3,414	1,541	178	660	431	331	102	11
With a disability	1,043	418	6	18	218	100	206	20	10	23	15	7	2	0
Sight	480	168	4	8	104	45	108	17	1	11	8	6	0	0
Hearing	116	59	0	1	25	13	12	1	2	1	1	1	0	0
Speech	117	64	1	2	20	12	15	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
Physical	335	168	0	3	50	24	65	2	4	10	5	2	2	0
Intellectual	141	71	0	2	25	22	16	1	1	0	3	0	0	0
Emotional	100	43	2	4	24	7	14	0	1	2	3	0	0	0
Other	66	25	0	1	19	6	11	0	0	1	0	1	2	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A3: Total population, sex, number of households and houses in the 20 largest communities

S/No.	Community Name	Sex			Households	Houses
		Both Sexes	Male	Female		
1	Kpando	23,791	11,242	12,549	6,241	3,849
2	Kpando Torkor	5,767	2,844	2,923	1,170	800
3	Sovie	2,888	1,365	1,523	790	602
4	Gbefi Hoeme	2,193	1,093	1,100	573	404
5	Kpando Fesi	1,811	845	966	421	342
6	Dzoanti	1,521	765	756	400	301
7	Gbefi Tornu	1,438	699	739	390	318
8	Kudzra	1,367	650	717	336	271
9	Aziave	1,350	648	702	416	318
10	Agbenoxoe	973	469	504	226	173
11	Sovie New Town (Avenu)	860	382	478	184	160
12	Aveti Kope	760	367	393	161	156
13	Dzigbe	758	365	393	189	177
14	Dafor	723	352	371	189	147
15	Kpando Abanu	686	323	363	172	144
16	Agudzi	680	344	336	183	152
17	Kpando Togome (Agame)	592	259	333	149	145
18	Kpando Abanu	563	263	300	146	120
19	Kpando-Bame	461	239	222	140	123
20	Adofe	444	214	230	105	99

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A4: Population by age group in the 20 largest communities

S/N	Community Name	All ages	Age group															
			0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+
1	Kpando	23,791	2,572	2,580	2,902	2,702	2,093	1,939	1,568	1,255	1,278	1,054	1,056	731	639	364	443	615
2	Kpando Torkor	5,767	925	711	773	759	529	446	377	363	228	178	179	92	78	28	34	67
3	Sovie	2,888	332	334	302	303	217	142	171	148	157	183	135	103	86	74	89	112
4	Gbefi Hoeme	2,193	281	266	241	197	164	177	138	154	113	102	90	70	60	40	54	46
5	Kpando Fesi	1,811	252	215	221	180	156	130	89	90	88	89	66	38	50	43	42	62
6	Dzoanti	1,521	202	155	177	167	107	86	85	92	76	88	67	58	46	32	34	49
7	Gbefi Tornu	1,438	200	167	155	118	106	100	96	73	90	59	67	54	32	28	39	54
8	Kudzra	1,367	185	199	170	115	93	88	91	64	71	57	75	30	35	29	26	39
9	Aziave	1,350	123	123	147	152	127	92	89	80	79	62	76	40	44	36	32	48
10	Agbenoxoe	973	107	104	101	94	69	65	61	57	53	52	52	36	25	21	27	49
11	Sovie New Town (Avenu)	860	114	126	99	78	67	46	38	37	45	61	38	16	31	16	21	27
12	Aveti Kope	760	135	81	82	76	80	79	53	25	38	29	29	10	13	12	6	12
13	Dzigbe	758	111	95	52	73	56	47	56	49	40	46	28	35	14	19	18	19
14	Dafor	723	89	83	80	80	52	46	52	37	34	34	36	26	24	7	20	23
15	Kpando Abanu	686	97	83	100	73	65	47	41	38	39	27	9	15	23	7	8	14
16	Agudzi	680	75	95	80	64	42	34	36	34	32	26	40	17	22	25	33	25
17	Kpando Togome (Agame)	592	78	83	93	59	40	35	32	28	34	29	24	18	9	6	16	8
18	Kpando Abanu	563	59	77	81	58	42	31	44	23	20	26	33	14	15	14	12	14
19	Kpando-Bame	461	39	57	51	31	34	25	38	39	18	11	38	14	24	12	13	17
20	Adofe	444	62	58	67	25	36	29	29	30	31	8	17	10	16	5	10	11

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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